

Portugal expels two Soviet officials

LISBON (R) — Portugal on Monday ordered the expulsion of two Soviet embassy officials for alleged acts against national security and interfering in Portuguese internal affairs, the Foreign Ministry said. A ministry statement said Vladimir Galkine and Guennadi Chirnev had been given three days to leave the country. It accused them of "unacceptable interference in Portuguese internal affairs against the security of the state," a formula which usually indicates involvement in spying activities. A ministry spokesman said he could give no details of exactly what actions the two had committed. Besides the ambassador, there are 14 diplomats at the Soviet mission in Lisbon, as well as a number of other officials.

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Egyptian ministers start U.S. talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Key Egyptian economic ministers on Monday met U.S. officials to discuss the severe economic woes facing Egypt. The talks are being led by Planning Minister Kamal Ganzouri, Finance Minister Salah Hamed and Cabinet Affairs Minister Adif Obeid, whose visit follows a trip to Washington last week by Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala. Mr. Ganzouri was having talks on Monday with Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development. State Department officials said U.S.-Egyptian talks would deal with the overall Egyptian economy and that the Egyptians would seek ideas and assistance from the United States.

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North Yemeni minister leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemeni Minister of State for Sports and Youth Abdullah Nasser left for home on Monday at the end of a two-day official visit to Jordan during which he delivered a message from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, addressed to His Majesty King Hussein, to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Mr. Nasser also met with Youth Minister Eid Dahiyat and other officials from the Ministry of Youth and discussed with them issues pertaining to developing relations in the field of youth activities and sports between the two countries.

Arab bankers conclude meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The 13th session of the general assembly of the Arab Bankers Union (ABU) concluded in Amman on Monday and adopted a decision approving Amman as a permanent centre for the Arab Banking Studies Institute. ABU President Anwar Al Khaili said that the ABU's plan of operations for year 1987 was approved during the Amman meeting and that the union will hold 14 meetings and seminars for Arab bankers in the year. He added that a major seminar on Arab banking cooperation will be held in Damascus in September. Attending the meeting were representatives of 186 Arab banks.

Khatib to visit Damascus today

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib leaves for Damascus today at the head of a media delegation. During his three-day stay in the Syrian capital, Mr. Khatib will hold meetings with the Syrian counterpart Yassin Rajjoub. The accompanying delegation includes Mr. Nuh Al Majali, director general of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation, and Mr. Radi Alkhas, director of the engineering department at the corporation.

King Hassan to visit U.S.

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco will visit Washington next month at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan, a palace communique said Monday. The visit from July 22 will be the first by King Hassan since Morocco signed a treaty of alliance with Libya in August 1984. The Moroccan-Libyan alliance led to a cooling of relations between Washington and Rabat.

Brandt reelected Socialist Int'l chief

LIMA (AP) — Willy Brandt has been re-elected president of the Socialist International for another three years. Mr. Brandt's re-election on Sunday by the 20 members of the political bureau of the organisation was unanimous, according to a brief communique. Mr. Brandt has been president of the organisation since 1976. The organisation also re-elected General Secretary Pentti Vaananen of Finland.

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Israeli forces and SLA men storm South Lebanese village, dynamite houses

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli forces stormed a southern Lebanese village on Monday dynamiting four houses as a five-week-old war for control of Beirut's refugee camps spread to South Lebanon, police reported.

A mechanised Israeli force and allied South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen stormed Kfar Rouman before dawn, sealed off its eastern sector and blasted four houses, a spokesman for the police department said.

"A casualty report was not available because the Israelis continue to prevent the natives from entering the isolated part of the village," said the spokesman.

A local reporter said the Israeli attack touched off an exodus from Kfar Rouman's western sector. "Scores of natives were loading their households in private cars and fleeing the village," the reporter said in a telephone dispatch.

Kfar Rouman is 13 kilometres north of the internationally-recognised Lebanese-Israeli border. The Israeli-backed SLA maintains hill-top positions some 700 metres (yards) east of the village.

In the meantime, a war between Lebanese militiamen and Palestinians at Beirut's three refugee camps that has claimed 142 lives spread to southern Lebanon.

Shi'ite gunmen of Justice Minister Nabih Berri's Amal militia stormed two Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, which have a

combined population of 50,000 refugees.

The local media said Mr. Arafat made the call in a telegram to leaders of the six-state Gulf Cooperation Council.

Police said gunbattles also jolted Beirut's dividing green line, where 14 civilians were wounded as rival militias traded RPGs and machine guns.

The main mid-city crossings between east Beirut and the western side of the Lebanese capital were closed to traffic for three hours by the Lebanese army because of persisting sniper fire, police reported.

Worsening security conditions prompted Muslim government leaders to escalate their campaign for the resignation of President Amin Gemayel to open the way for a new administration to try to end the Lebanese civil war (See page 2).

The U.S. dollar on Monday soared an all-time high on Beirut's free money market, opening at 45 Lebanese pounds to the dollar, up five pounds from Saturday's closing rate.

The dollar never exceeded five Lebanese pounds before the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Lebanon also is gripped by a gasoline shortage. Fewer cars have been appearing on the streets for the last two weeks. Even municipal vehicles have stopped functioning for a lack of fuel, leaving huge piles of uncollected garbage littering the city's streets.

Socialist Party retains absolute majority in Spanish parliament

MADRID (Agencies) — Spain's ruling Socialist Party retained its absolute majority in Sunday's parliamentary elections, assuring it a second four-year term in power, official results showed Monday.

With 99.93 per cent of the vote tallied, official figures indicated the Socialist Workers' Party (PSP) of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez had won 184 seats in the 350-seat Lower House of Parliament, 18 less than it had won in the October 1982 elections.

The principal opposition rightist popular coalition, headed by Manuel Fraga, consolidated its position as the country's second political power after winning 105 seats in the Lower House, one less than it had won four years ago.

The Democratic Social Centre of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez appeared as the country's third political force. It won 19 seats, 17 more than the number it had in previous elections.

The conservative Catalanian Convergence and Union increased its presence by six seats

economic policies.

"Since the end of World War II, I believe no party has retained such support at a time of economic crisis," he said.

But the loss of over one million votes from the 1982 Socialist landslide of 10 million, with the drop of 18 seats, was interpreted as a warning that the electorate expects change both in substance and style for Mr. Gonzalez's second term.

"The truth is that the people want Gonzalez to stay at the helm, but Gonzalez and his party must change their ways," the daily El Pais said in an editorial.

The popular Diario 16 said the socialists had been arrogant in their use of power, and added: "The socialists should see their losses as a warning and an invitation to change their style of government."

Political commentators said Mr. Suarez's electoral comeback and the rise of the radical nationalist vote in the troubled Basque country should sound an alarm at the socialist headquarters.



Felipe Gonzalez

Sicily poll results

favour Craxi

ROME (R) — Partial results from a regional election in Sicily on Monday showed Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialists making some gains while the majority Christian Democrats lost votes.

But political analysts said the results so far from nearly 60 per cent of polling stations indicated no dramatic change in the overall power of the parties.

They said this meant that the relative strengths of the Socialists and Christian Democrats (DC) in a dispute at the national level over the prime minister's post would not be greatly changed by the Sicilian vote.

However, Mr. Craxi's hand was slightly strengthened and he would probably be encouraged to continue rejecting DC demands that he hand over his job at the head of the five-party coalition government to them at the end of this year.

Official results after counting of votes in 59 per cent of polling stations showed the DC with 37.9 per cent compared with 41.4 per cent in the last regional poll.

British government invites ANC leader for dialogue

LONDON (R) — The British government on Monday reversed its policy and invited visiting African National Congress (ANC) leader Oliver Tambo for talks as ministers pondered a compromise about sanctions against South Africa.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Junior Minister Lynda Chalker was ready to see Mr. Tambo if he asked for a meeting.

It would be the first meeting between a British minister and a leader of the ANC which Britain has previously kept at arm's length because it refused to renounce violence.

The spokesman said: "We want to impress on the ANC that negotiation and dialogue is the way forward."

Government sources said Mr. Chalker would stress a need for the ANC to suspend violence.

British ministers meanwhile held the first of three meetings this week to discuss the South African crisis and signs the government was ready for some form of compromise on economic sanctions.

The sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government

Trial collapses

Meanwhile, one of South Africa's biggest treason trials collapsed on Monday when the state dropped charges against four remaining defendants who had faced a possible death sentence.

Sixteen people — 12 leaders of the main internal anti-apartheid group, the United Democratic Front (UDF), and four from the black South African Allied Workers' Union — went on trial in May 1985 in the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg charged with plotting the state's overthrow.

Charges against the UDF 12 were dropped last December and Natal Attorney General Michael Imber on Monday announced the state was dropping the case altogether, drawing cries of "amandla" (power) from supporters of the unionists in the crowded court.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday presents prizes and certificates to excellent graduates from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University (Petra photo)



Yacoub Mu'ammara

Irbid deputy passes away

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Monday announced the death of Yacoub Mu'ammara, member of the Lower House of Parliament from Irbid Governorate.

Mr. Mu'ammara held several ministerial portfolios and served both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament before his death.

Chirac hopeful for release of more hostages

WASHINGTON (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said on Monday he was optimistic that more hostages might be released by kidnappers in Beirut who freed two Frenchmen over the weekend.

"What we try to do, like everybody of course, is to free all the hostages, French or not French," he said in a television interview.

"May I say we are reasonably optimistic... I can't say anything more, unfortunately, but we do as much as we can," he said.

Mr. Chirac said France had worked through the governments of Syria and Iran to gain the release of television correspondent Philippe Rochot, 39, and cameraman Georges Hansen, 45.

Two Cypriot hostages also were released.

The two Frenchmen were members of the four-man television team kidnapped in Beirut March 8. Two are still missing.

"President (Hafez Al) Assad (of Syria) helped us and I think, I believe, because it is always very difficult to know the truth about what happens in Lebanon... that Iranian authorities did something positive also," Mr. Chirac said.

He said there also were contacts with Algerian authorities during hostage release negotiations but said he was unsure whether the same channels were available for trying to win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

Eight Frenchmen are still held captive in Lebanon as well as five Americans, two Britons, an Italian, an Irishman and a South Korean.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond has sent a "message of appreciation" to Iranian Foreign Minister Akbar Velayati, following the release of Rochot and Hansen, French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris.

University graduation is a new stage in life — Regent

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said on Monday that university graduation adds "a new meaning to the values of education in our country. It also adds new dimensions to the meanings of morals, faith, science and work."

Addressing students excelling in their studies at Yarmouk and Jordan universities during a reception at the Royal Court on Monday, Prince Hassan said: "Compared with the ages of peoples, our Jordanian expertise in the field of university education is about two decades old. However, it is one of the most important investments of His Majesty King Hussein and the result of his continuous efforts in the field of education."

Prince Hassan congratulated the graduates and their families and said graduation "is not the addition of new batches of graduates to those who preceded them, but a new stage whose components are manners, faith, science and continuous giving."

"When we started planning for a new era a few months ago we found it necessary to review the concept of education in view of our belief in King Hussein's saying 'the citizen is the dearest wealth we have'," the Regent said. He added that the new education plan does not limit itself to the next five

years but extends in its concept to reach the year 2000.

Prince Hassan said planning for education "depends on morals and noble values which characterise the Jordanian experience and are derived from our faith in God, homeland and the King."

The Regent emphasised the necessity to link education with work, saying that "the actual link is not available but should be established in the right direction with proper guidance so that after graduation a student can find a job and contribute to the service of his country."

Prince Hassan also stressed the need for adopting the policy of dialogue between the university administration and students.

At the end of the meeting, Prince Hassan presented the students with prizes and certificates.

The reception was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasbi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Higher Education Nasreddin Al Assad, Royal Court Secretary General Bassam Al Saket and the presidents of Yarmouk University and Jordan University.

Tanker hit near Hormuz, crewman killed

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — A Philippines-owned tanker laden with Saudi Arabian oil was hit in an apparent Iranian air attack on Monday near the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, shipping sources said.

They said one crewman was reported killed in the attack on the 51,836-tonne Diego Silang about 18 miles west of Ras Al Khaimah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and some 40 miles from the narrow strait separating Iran and Oman.

The attack, believed launched from Iran's Abu Musa island in the southern Gulf, was the closest so far in the Gulf "tanker war" to the strategic strait.

The sources said two crewmen were believed to have been seriously injured in the attack at 0700 GMT which started a blaze on the 100,748-deadweight-tonne tanker, owned by the Philippine National Oil Company.

They said the vessel loaded with oil at the Saudi Arabian Gulf terminal at Ras Tannurah two days ago.

The London-based Lloyds shipping intelligence unit said salvage tugboats managed to put out a fire aboard the Diego Silang, adding that the vessel was later towed by one tugboat, with two tugs alongside, to Dubai.

Iran's previous strike on Gulf shipping was on June 14 when the 38,629-tonne Liberian-flag Koriana was hit by helicopter-fired missiles only 10 miles from the UAE coast, just southwest of Ras Al Khaimah.

More than 40 merchant vessels, mainly tankers, have been hit so far this year by Iran and Iraq in the tanker war, an extension of their nearly six-year-old ground conflict. This compares with 46 vessels for the whole of last year.

Iran started to hit ships using ports of Gulf Arab states, which generally support Iraq in the war, in May 1984 after Baghdad ordered attacks on tankers using Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf.

The shipping sources said they believed the Diego Silang was hit shortly after making a night passage, to minimise the risk of attack, through a "danger" corridor off Qatar and most of the UAE.

Syria reportedly gets Kuwaiti oil to replace Iranian supply

NICOSIA (AP) — Kuwait last week supplied Syria with a supertanker cargo of crude oil to replace the disruption of oil supplies from Iran, the weekly Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported on Monday.

Syria has also approached Saudi Arabia and other Arab states for oil-supply assistance while purchasing oil from the spot market, the oil review added.

The Kuwaiti oil shipment was made in lieu of Kuwait's annual financial aid to Syria, MEES said.

The development came in the wake of mediation efforts by Jordan and Saudi Arabia to bring about a rapprochement between Iraq and Syria.

Iran has been supplying Syria with cut-price oil to repay the support it receives from Damascus, particularly the closure of a trans-Syrian pipeline used by Iraq to export its oil through Mediterranean ports.

But Iranian oil supplies were reportedly disrupted recently amid speculation this was done to punish Syria for responding positively to efforts for reconciliation with Iraq.

Other reports said this was because Syria, its economy in crisis, is unable to pay for the Iranian oil, even at reduced prices.

Hopes of an immediate Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation were set back last week following the last-minute cancellation of a planned border meeting between the foreign ministers of the neighbouring countries.

King visits British defence exhibition

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday attended the inauguration ceremony of a major exhibition of weapons and defensive equipment.

The exhibition, which was opened by British Defence Secretary George Younger, includes a large range of modern weaponry and advanced equipment developed by the British Defence Ministry and arms manufacturing companies based in Britain.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sir John Hackett, who joined the King in London after an official visit to the United States, also attended the inauguration ceremony of the exhibition, which is organised by the British Defence Ministry, the Jordanian news agency, Petra, said.

The King is currently on a private visit to Britain after visiting France and the United States. He underwent a minor surgery for an ear ailment on Thursday and is expected to return home after a short rest in London, according to Petra.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who accompanied the King on his visits to France, the U.S. and Britain, returned to Amman Sunday.

Rifai briefs Cabinet

In Amman on Monday, Prime Minister Rifai briefed the cabinet on the outcome of the King's visits to Paris, Washington and London and the talks he held with French President Francois Mitterrand, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Petra, which reported Mr. Rifai's briefing, did not give details.

During his meeting on Monday, the Cabinet also reviewed the general policies of various ministries. The review will continue during the Cabinet's next session.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

Eight die as truck with explosives blows up in Egypt

TIBBIN, Egypt (Agencies) — A truck carrying explosives to a stone quarry caught fire and blew up south of Cairo on Monday, killing eight people, injuring 15 and damaging more than a dozen houses, officials said.

Police Capt. Ahmad Abdul Wahab said the explosion occurred about 6:30 a.m. (0430 GMT) on the main road between southern Egypt and the capital, Cairo, about 30 kilometres north of here.

A government statement, broadcast by the official Cairo Radio, said the speeding pick-up truck was carrying about 20 kilograms of explosives when it exploded.

The statement quoted two witnesses as saying they saw flames rising from the truck and tried unsuccessfully to alert the driver, who was driving too fast to

beed the warning.

He was killed in the explosion, the statement added.

The explosion hurled parts of the truck into a canal and scattered other remains of the vehicle along the road.

The statement said five of the injured remained in the hospital. It said the blast ripped off the facades of three brick and limestone houses facing the road and damaged another 13 buildings.

Earlier, police sources put the casualty count at 15 dead and 30 injured, and claimed the truck driver had struck a fruit car,

causing the explosion.

The statement made no mention of a collision, and police here later retracted the report about the fruit car.

Maj.-Gen. Bahaaeddin Ibrahim, spokesman for the Ministry of Interior, said sabotage had been ruled out.

Tibbin, a town of some 20,000, is located near several major factories and stone quarries.

In Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said a telephone caller who said he spoke for the Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Jihad (holy war) group had claimed responsibility for a "car bomb explosion" in Cairo.

At least two children were among those killed when the explosion ripped through Tibbin.

The driver of the truck was blown to pieces, police said.

Jordan to host American students on educational, cultural studies programme

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Thirty-one graduating high school seniors from across the United States are on their way to the Middle East. They are this year's recipients of the Malcolm H. Kerr Scholars Awards for study and travel in the Near East and North Africa.

The awards were given by the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, a Washington-based non-profit educational organisation. The programme is named in honour of Malcolm H. Kerr, the late president of the American University of Beirut and a founding member of the National Council's Advisory Committee, who was assassinated in Beirut in 1984.

Improving dialogue

The national council promotes various projects involving the United States and the Arab World designed to improve dialogue and strengthen the overall relationship between Americans and Arabs. Under the Kerr scholars programme, nine students will visit Jordan, ten will go to Egypt and 12 to Tunisia. In addition, 15 faculty members from small to medium-size universities and colleges — primarily in the mid-western United States and without Middle Eastern institutes or programmes — will visit Egypt under the auspices of the council.

According to Gregory McCarthy, the council's grants and outreach coordinator, the ages of the selected students were

an important factor. "Students who are graduating from high school this summer are contemplating careers and majors," he said. "So we intentionally select our candidates from among 17 and 18-year-olds."

"Our aim is to let young Americans at this very impressionable and important stage of their life view another region of the world with their own eyes," McCarthy continued. "Then young people are able to take their own judgements about countries they have only read about. They learn that youngsters around the world share similar goals and aspirations."

The students represent 21 American cities and are among the top young minds in the country. "All of the 31 we selected are well rounded young people," McCarthy said. "There are a number of valedictorians and student leaders included in the group." He reported that the selection process began with local committees throughout the United States who narrowed down the list of candidates from an estimated 200 applicants.

Programme expansion

McCarthy noted that when the scholarship programme first began in 1984 students received Arabic language training and pursued Arab and Islamic area studies at the American University in Cairo. In 1985 the programme was expanded to send a study group to Jordan in cooperation with the Arab

Cultural Association. And this year the third group was selected to study in Tunisia.

The three groups of students are scheduled to meet with Arab and American educators, media specialists and government representatives in their host countries. They will receive Arabic language training and pursue Arab and Islamic area studies courses.

McCarthy added that the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations is aware of the value of follow-up in their study programme. After their summer courses are completed, the students receive information on opportunities to deepen their involvement in U.S.-Arab relations. They also are invited to attend career day seminars to learn about job opportunities and to exchange views with former participants.

Future benefits

"The true value of this and similar programmes will hopefully be proven in ten years or so when several of these young Americans are making positive contributions to U.S.-Arab relations," McCarthy said. "We encourage the students on their return to share their experiences with schools and local organisations in the towns where they live."

After a two-day orientation in New York at the end of June, the three groups of students will be on their way. They will return to the United States at the end of July.

Jordan, Kuwait to formulate bilateral accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Kuwait are to hold a meeting in Amman on July 12 to work out a joint agreement aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in agriculture and tourism.

This was announced Sunday following a meeting between Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad

Al Saqqaf and Mr. Mustafa Al Shimali, deputy under secretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Finance and Economic Relations. The two officials discussed means of bolstering Jordanian-Kuwaiti cooperation in investments in the fields of agriculture and tourism.

Later Mr. Saqqaf met with Mr. Mohammad Al Houti, director

general of economic relations at the North Yemeni Ministry of Trade. They discussed obstacles impeding Jordanian exports to North Yemen and the sale of products agreed on during Jordan's recent trade fair in Sana'a. When the fair was held Jordanian businessmen concluded contracts worth \$10 million to sell Jordanian goods to North Yemen.

U.S. may question Israeli colonel in Pollard spy affair

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and top government leaders have decided to allow the United States to question an Israeli colonel suspected of involvement in the Pollard spy affair, a daily newspaper reported Monday.

The decision was made at a closed-door meeting held Sunday night at Peres' office, the daily Davar reported.

A Foreign Ministry official confirmed that a session was held to discuss the Pollard case but declined to say what was decided.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i.

Moda'i said last week that the United States had not yet asked Israel to interrogate Col. Sella.

The newspaper, which is closely affiliated with Peres' Labour Party, reported that in return for allowing American officials to interrogate Col. Aviem Sella, he would be granted immunity from prosecution in the United States.

The arrangement would be similar to the one reached with the United States to allow American officials last December to question three other Israelis allegedly involved in the case. An indictment presented earlier this month in Washington district court said Col. Sella had recruited U.S. Navy analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard while he was on study leave in the United States.

Pollard pleaded guilty on June 4 to selling classified information to Israel for \$50,000.

Col. Sella is currently the commander of a large air force base in the Negev Desert.

State Department legal adviser Abraham Sofaer, who headed the U.S. team which interrogated the three Israelis, is due in Israel to help mediate a border dispute between Israel and Egypt, a Foreign Ministry official said. But the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he could not confirm a report in the daily Haaretz that Sofaer would arrive later this week.

Earlier news reports have suggested that Sofaer could also interrogate Col. Sella while he is in Israel. The U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv declined comment on the Haaretz report.

Moda'i said last week upon his return from talks in the United States that Israel might allow Col. Sella's questioning in an effort to resolve the Pollard case which has been straining ties between the two allies. Moda'i also said Col. Sella would have to agree to such a step.

Col. Sella has hired an attorney, Chaim Zadok, to represent him.

Israeli security chief may retire to avoid probe into killing of Arabs

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli leaders are considering retiring the head of the Shin Bet security service to avoid an embarrassing inquiry into allegations he ordered the killing of two captured Arab commandos, political sources said Monday.

The proposal was raised Sunday night when newly-appointed Attorney-General Yosef Harish told Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other cabinet members an investigation seemed inevitable, the sources said.

Peres agreed with Harish but other ministers suggested early retirement for Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom could avert an inquiry certain to damage the internal security service.

Harish is expected to announce Tuesday how the case will be investigated.

Shalom's deputies have alleged that he ordered agents to beat to death two Arab gunmen captured in a 1984 bus hijacking, then initiated a cover-up. Shalom, due to reach retirement age in six months, has not commented publicly on the affair.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, prime minister at the time of the hijacking, left for France Monday saying he would curtail his three-day visit because of the Shin Bet scandal.

Asked whether his objection to an inquiry was motivated by fears he might be implicated, Shamir said: "This is untrue. This is defamatory."

The sources said one proposal raised at the ministerial meeting was for a commission that would recommend ways to avoid future killings of captured commandos but would not investigate the 1984 incident.

The ministers were expected to reconvene Tuesday after Shamir's return.

Harish, a former judge, has pledged there would be no whitewash in the case but has said any inquiry must be held in secret to protect state security.

Two state investigations of the guerrillas' deaths failed to identify their killers. An Israeli general court-martialled on charges of beating them to death was acquitted.

Three weeks ago, the cabinet appointed Harish as attorney-general after predecessor Yitzhak Zamir defied its call to retract orders to police to launch a new probe.

The scandal is also being discussed in a court case brought against the government by a former Shin Bet official who says he was fired by Shalom after revealing the cover-up to Peres.

State commissions of inquiry have been used to investigate several major scandals, including the massacre by Israeli-allied Lebanese militiamen of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps in 1982 and the manipulation by the commercial banks of their shares leading up to

a price collapse in 1983.

The commissions are headed by supreme court justices and can force witnesses to appear, but they do not have the authority of courts, although they are headed by supreme court justices and can force witnesses to appear. Their recommendations about individuals under investigation, however, usually have been adopted.

Meanwhile Israeli state prosecutors stopped work for an hour Sunday in protest against what they called sexist slurs made by members of the cabinet against three women attorneys.

The women were involved in the investigation of the Shin Bet. Israeli army radio and several newspapers reported the women were called "Zamir's whores" in a recent discussion of the case by cabinet ministers.

"We condemn the whispering campaign that has cruelly damaged the honour of dedicated civil servants," said a statement issued by the state prosecutors at a protest meeting in Jerusalem.

"If this phenomenon is not stopped immediately it could result in the gagging of public workers and ... pave the way towards the destruction of democratic principles."

Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev said he did not recall cabinet members making disparaging remarks about the women lawyers.

Shamir arrives for 2-day visit to Paris

PARIS (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir arrived Monday for a 48-hour visit during which he will meet President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Jacques Chirac and other French leaders.

He will also attend an inauguration ceremony for a European-Israeli Chamber of Commerce.

Shamir said he would curtail his

visit because of Israel's Shin Bet internal security service scandal.

He decided to cut short the three-day trip amid mounting pressure for a new inquiry into the beating to death of two Palestinians who hijacked an Israeli bus in 1984, when Shamir was prime minister.

Shamir told reporters before leaving Tel Aviv airport: "I will probably return tomorrow night in

order to participate in another round of consultations."

The talks are expected to cover Israel's relations with France and the European Community (EC).

Shamir said he had been hoping to address an EC foreign ministers' meeting this week on a revision of Israel's trade agreement with the Community following the entry of Spain and Portugal into the 12-nation bloc.

Madrid-Rabat ties untouched by tension in Melilla

By Charles Lambelin
Reuter

RABAT — Two days of clashes have increased racial tension in Spain's North African port enclave of Melilla and boosted pressure on the government of neighbouring Morocco to press its claims on the territory.

Clashes between Spaniards and Arabs, erupted in Melilla, a 13 square kilometre territory 280 kilometres east of Tangier, after Spain passed a new aliens law making foreigners without papers liable to expulsion all over Spain.

Melilla and its sister enclave, Ceuta, both duty-free ports and garrison towns on Morocco's northern coast, are claimed by Morocco but have been in Spanish hands for more than four centuries.

Morocco's King Hassan once said the enclaves would fall like a ripe fruit. But, while the opposition press in Morocco led

by the Socialist and the old-guard Istiqlal Party have dramatised the clashes, officials and Western diplomats in Rabat say that Morocco's relations with Spain remain so far untruffled.

Hassan spoke last week of the "privileged links" between Morocco and Spain when he appointed a new ambassador to Madrid and his son, Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, visits Spain this week during joint war games featuring air exercises over the Gibraltar Straits.

King Hassan and government officials, aware of the importance of relations with Spain as the natural geographical and political link to Western Europe, have repeatedly said the issue would eventually be solved through peaceful means.

King Hassan has said Morocco would recover the two enclaves when Spain recovers Gibraltar; the British colony facing Ceuta.

However, King Hassan let Madrid know his "grave disquiet"

about the effects the new law on aliens could have on Moroccans living in Ceuta and Melilla and Spain assured Rabat the new law would be applied "with generosity," diplomatic sources said.

Spanish Interior Minister Jose Barrio Nuevo Sunday called for calm in Melilla.

"Members of both communities must remain peaceful for the government to carry out its policies," he said, adding that "we will not tolerate any unauthorised demonstrations."

Moroccan political sources said events in Melilla — the situation is calmer in Ceuta — appear to be largely due to local Spanish hardliners at odds with the Madrid government of Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Local police chief Capt. Jose Cervino was sacked last week after refusing to break up a demonstration by Spanish right-wingers who demanded the resignation of the central

Karami, Hoss urge Gemayel to quit

BEIRUT (R) — Two Lebanese leaders have renewed calls for President Amin Gemayel's resignation to stave off a national disaster, newspapers reported Monday.

Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karami told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad that Mr. Gemayel's "tourist visits" to Gulf states would not help in solving the crisis in Lebanon.

Mr. Karami also renewed his call for Mr. Gemayel's resignation "to put an end to the country's current dilemma."

The 43-year-old Christian Maronite leader is visiting the UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar.

Sunni Labour Minister Selim Hoss said in a front page article in Beirut's As Safir newspaper that Mr. Gemayel and the cabinet should quit.

"The country is on the verge of a national and social disaster that needs a quick salvation initiative," Mr. Hoss said, adding that both the cabinet and Mr. Gemayel had failed to preserve Lebanon's unity.

Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim leaders have repeatedly urged Mr. Gemayel to resign since he refused to endorse a Syrian-sponsored plan signed by militia chiefs last December, to end the civil war and give the opposition parties more say in government.

As the sectarian impasse continued, the Lebanese pound continued its slide against the dollar, recording its 13th record low in a month.

It closed at 45,504.30, a Central Bank bulletin said, more than one pound down from Saturday's previous record low close of 44,504.50.

Mr. Dudu, who has Spanish nationality, has become the central figure in the defence of Muslims' interests although it was not clear whether he was enjoying clandestine support from some Moroccan officials or acting on his own, the sources said.

Muslims in Melilla, believed to be 31,000 against 54,000 Spaniards, refuse to be considered as aliens saying they are as much at home there as the Spaniards.

Local Spanish people, described by Moroccan sources as reactionary, saw in the new law an opportunity to curtail the growing economic power of Muslims, the sources said.

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE
16:00 — Koran
16:30 — Cartoons
17:10 — Children programmes
17:45 — Give Me a Break
18:15 — Religious programme
18:35 — Local series
19:20 — Local programme
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:40 — Arab Series
21:00 — Tomorrow's programme
21:45 — Varieties programme
22:00 — News Summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 — Explosive act tape-tapes
19:00 — News in French
19:15 — French varieties
19:30 — News in Hebrew
20:00 — News in Arabic
20:30 — Comedy: Amman
21:10 — American short story
22:00 — News in English
22:30 — The Equalizer

RADIO JORDAN
8.7 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 94.0 KHz. SW
77111-19

07:00 — Light Music
07:30 — News Desk
08:00 — Morning Show
08:30 — News Summary
08:45 — Morning Show Cont.
09:00 — Pop Session Cont.
09:15 — News Summary
09:30 — Pop Session Cont.
09:45 — News Summary
10:00 — News Bulletin
10:15 — Instrumentals
10:30 — Country Music
10:45 — Concert Hour
11:00 — News Summary
11:15 — Instrumentals (My World)
11:30 — Old Favourites
11:45 — Science Report
12:00 — Pop Session
12:15 — News Summary
12:30 — Top Twenty
12:45 — Evening Show
13:00 — News Summary
13:15 — Evening Show Cont.
13:30 — News Summary
13:45 — Evening Show Cont.
14:00 — News Headlines
14:15 — Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
6.30, 7.20, 14.15 KHz

07:00 David Munro 07:30 Pled Piper
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News
08:00 World News 08:20 24 Hours
News Summary 08:30 New Ideas 08:40
Book Club 08:45 The World Today
09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Countdown
10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours
News Summary 10:30 Putting Politics in
its Place 10:40 Sportsworld 11:00 World
News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Keep to
the Path 11:30 The BBC Sixty Years
12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial
News Look Ahead 12:45 Pled Piper
13:00 News Summary, Discovery 13:30
Raffles 14:00 World News 14:00 News
about Britain 14:15 Sportsworld 14:25
A Letter from Scotland 14:30 Journey
through Latin America 15:00 Radio
Newsweek 15:15 The Human Voice 15:35
Personal Story 15:45 Sports Round-up
16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours
News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld
16:45 Sportsworld 17:00 Outlook 17:45
Pled Piper 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15
A Jolly Good Show 18:30 The Random
Jottings of Hinge and Bracken 19:00
World News 19:00 Commentary 19:15
Sportsworld 19:45 The World Today
20:00 World News 20:30 A Letter from
Scotland 20:45 Meridian 20:45 Sports
Round-up 21:00 Meridian 21:30 Con-
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22:00 News Summary 23:00 World
News 23:00 24 Hours: News Summary
23:30 Richard Rodney Bennett Pre-
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Box 00:15 Concert Hall 01:00 World
News: The World Today 01:25 A Letter
from Scotland 01:30 Financial News
01:50 Reflections 01:55 Sports Round-
up 02:00 World News 02:00 Com-
mentary 02:15 Off the Beaten Track
02:30 The Human Voice

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,
11925 and 13210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA
Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline
08:30 VOA Morning 08:50 News 09:10
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/News
Newsline 09:50 News 10:10 Newsline
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Prince Mohammad visits PSD

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Monday called at the Public Security Department (PSD) where he was received by PSD Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali. Lt. Gen. Majali briefed Prince Mohammad on the progress of work at the various police departments and the procedures undertaken by the PSD to develop police services.

Jordan, Syria to discuss free zone

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian free zones corporation will hold a meeting at the common border on Tuesday to endorse a general budget and programmes for activities and investments in 1986 and 1987. The Jordanian side will be led by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Munsheer and the Syrian side will be headed by Dr. Mohammad Al Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Committee sends memo to Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Lower House of Parliament's Agricultural Committee Muflih Al Odetallah has sent a memo to Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai thanking him and the government for the support they extend to the agricultural sector. The message also included a number of proposals to support the cooperative society for producing and marketing eggs to help it overcome its difficulties. The committee proposed that the government grant the society an interest-free loan to be settled after six months and that it be allowed to reschedule its debts and be exempt from interest due on debts to the government.

Yarmouk, Aiwa sign academic accord

IRBID (Petra) — An agreement was signed on Monday between Yarmouk University and Aiwa University under which the latter will continue to train Jordanian students from Yarmouk University in the fields of medical and health sciences and will extend technical support to research projects conducted by Yarmouk University.

Khayyat chairs Zakat fund meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Monday presided over a meeting for Zakat (alms) committee heads in Amman and its suburbs who discussed steps to organise the collection of alms and distributing funds to the poor. Also during the meeting, discussions focused on developing the activities of Zakat committees.

Alia troupe returns from Belgium

AMMAN (Petra) — The Alia Folklore Troupe returned to Amman on Monday after taking part in celebrations held in Brussels last week to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Arab-European club. The troupe performed Jordanian folklore songs, dance and dabke.

Karak to have automatic phone network by 1987

KARAK (Petra) — The Governorate of Karak will be provided with an automatic telephone network service by mid 1987, Communications Minister Muhieddine Al Hussein announced here Monday.

The minister, on a tour to the governorate, told mayors and heads of municipalities that the Karak telephone project, which is being financed through a JD 37 million loan from Japan, entails the installation of comprehensive automatic telephone networks to handle both local and international telephone calls. Mr. Hussein explained that the governorate, with its 78 villages and municipalities, will greatly benefit from the project and he added that almost 13,000 subscribers in the governorates of Karak and Tafila will be provided with telephone lines.

Buildings and complexes needed to accommodate the automatic telephone network will be handed over to the ministry soon, the minister said, noting that these premises have been built at a total cost of JD 1.3 million.

Mr. Hussein, who also is chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) board of directors, said that the ministry's five-year development plan for 1986-1990 will serve citizens until the year 2000 since the corporation will supply far more telephone lines than are presently required.

Speaking at the outset of Monday's meeting was Karak Governor Salem Al Qudus who reviewed telephone services in the governorate and its need for improved facilities.

Accompanying the minister on his tour was the ministry's Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif and assistant to TCC General Director Walid Al Duwaik.



HONORARY DEGREE — Director of the Far East Commercial Office of the Republic of China Mr. C.W. Yeh (left) presents Dr. Haidar Mahmoud, director of the Department of Culture and Arts, with a doctorate degree in recognition of his distinguished performance and achievements in the field of literature and poetry. During a reception Mr. Yeh held at his residence on Sunday, he said he was presenting Dr. Mahmoud with the degree in literature on behalf of the World Academy of Arts and Culture in Taipei, Taiwan. He also praised Mr. Mahmoud's efforts in strengthening cultural ties between the two peoples. Dr. Mahmoud thanked the academy and praised its continuous efforts in serving cultural causes all over the world.

Office for electricity, energy affairs to open today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A public office to handle issues pertaining to energy and electricity affairs is to be opened today at the Professional Union building in Amman under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, will be jointly in charge of the new office, according to Mr. Rifaa Salah, JEA's public relations manager. He said that the office will refer technical studies on energy and electricity to the JEA and the Ministry of Energy and will handle public complaints and comments on energy and electricity.

He said that a collection of equipment, materials and publications promoting the conservation of energy will be on display to members of the public visiting the office.

Symposium calls for campaigns to eradicate Malta fever

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day regional symposium on Malta fever, organised by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO) Centre for combating diseases common to man and animal, concluded in Amman on Monday and issued a number of recommendations aimed at eradicating the disease.

Director of the Primary Health Care Department at the Ministry of Health Suleiman Qubani said that the participants formulated a recommendation stressing the need for planning national programmes and plans to combat the disease in accordance with individual country's needs, requirements, financial and human resources. They also stressed the importance of coordination between all ministries and concerned departments. Participants also recommended that such programmes should include the vaccination of animals as well as promoting health education and increasing the awareness of farmers and staff working in slaughterhouses about the means by which disease is transmitted.

Dr. Qubani added that participants recommended that staff working in the field of combating Malta fever should take special training courses on methods of diagnosis and that they should also have periodic epidemiological checks. The symposium also called for providing laboratories with the necessary equipment to conduct laboratory and epidemiological tests to determine the scale of the problem.

The Athens-based WHO centre has expressed its willingness to support researches on this disease in the Mediterranean region, Dr. Qubani said.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said on Saturday that the health authorities in Jordan are cooperating with WHO to eradicate the disease from Jordan and he noted that the incidence of Malta fever has been on the increase in the country. Dr. Hamzeh pointed out that Jordan registered 60 cases of Malta fever during the first months of this year, compared with 39 cases in 1984.

Taking part in the symposium were 20 people, representing countries in Mediterranean region and the Arab peninsula in addition to staff from the WHO centre.

Special meeting fails to agree on gravity of football hooliganism

Participants differ in opinion over whether soccer violence is a 'dangerous' problem or a passing phenomenon

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A meeting to discuss hooliganism and violence during local football matches ended inconclusively Monday evening as participants failed to reach a consensus on the gravity of the phenomenon.

Participants in a specialised meeting on "hooliganism and acts of disturbances: a phenomenon and a solution," organised by the Ministry of Youth, concluded without agreement on whether hooliganism has reached a chronic and dangerous level or whether it was just a passing phenomenon.

The ministry called the meeting after disturbances during football matches have continued to increase since 1982 and when they came to a head during a football match between the clubs of Al Whidat and Al Faisali on April 27.

According to statistical information obtained from the Jordanian Football Association (JFA), 9 incidents of disturbances during soccer games occurred here throughout 1983. In 1984 and 1985, 11 and five acts of fan violence were officially registered.

During the April incident, Abdul Farah Abu Hassan, a 14-year old Jordanian student died and another 14 spectators were injured after trouble broke out during the Al Whidat and Al Faisali match in the cup of cups final.

The trouble was reportedly triggered by the 1-0 defeat of Al Whidat. The JFA banned Al Whidat from participating in the 1986 football tournament and penalised three of the club's players.

Taking part in Monday's discussions were senior Jordanian civil and police officials and a large audience. However, heads and members of Jordan's officially registered 267 sport clubs and 22 Olympic federations were not present.

Two out of the four participants in the discussion claimed that hooliganism in local matches has reached an alarming level and said that the problem has to be tackled and treated before it grows.

Mr. Nathmi Sa'id, secretary general of the JFA, described the acts of violence at soccer games as a "dangerous problem," that has reached an alarming level.

Mr. Jamil Abu Tayyeh, director general of the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO) told the audience that hooliganism is an issue which needs a thorough evaluation and analysis before its impact on the society reaches an unproportional level.

However, Mr. Abu Tayyeh, contended that acts of violence at football matches should not scare Jordan or Jordanians since it is a

passing phenomenon. Mr. Jamil Abdul Kader, president of the Sports Information League, stated that disturbances at matches had not reached a "dangerous" stage in Jordan.

Assistant to the Amman police director general, Brigadier Najeeh Batayneh, based his remarks on police experience in this matter: "In our experience, hooliganism has no deep roots in the country on the level of sport games," said Brig. Batayneh but added that "we expect acts of disturbances to break out during any football matches for numerous reasons."

Reasons for acts of violence as cited by the brigadier were: competition and aggressiveness among the competitors and their fans and reasons not related to sports but which are prompted by any factor.

However, despite the differences in opinion, the four main participants agreed that hooliganism should be solved from its roots. The four participants also gave similar reasons which they said usually prompt disturbances at games: tribal, regional and personal fanaticism by the audience regarding the club and or players; players and their respective clubs feeling that the police, the media and the audience are prejudiced

Recommendations emerging from the meeting called for encouraging all forms of sports activities and the participants stressed that the media should play a more informative and objective role in introducing games and covering matches.

The meeting also emphasised the importance of cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the JYO in issues related to physical education and said that schools should provide basic information about all sports and the rules governing the game.

Participants also stressed that sports federations should share more responsibilities in promoting awareness among players and members.

Speaking at the outset of Monday's meeting was Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat who called on participants to study the issue of hooliganism and he pledged support for all recommendations and suggestions drafted and forwarded by the meeting.

The minister also stressed the importance of opening the door for youth to participate in any plans regarding them. "Taking into consideration that 70 per cent of the Jordanian population are under 30, there is a dire need for us to open the door for discussions with youth..." Dr. Dahiyat said.

Corporation completes stage 3 of Marka housing project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation has just completed the third stage of its Marka housing project which consists of 31 buildings of different areas. Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaidh said Monday, Mr. Zawaidh added that the corporation will give all members of the public an opportunity to benefit from the project giving priority to government employees.

Prices of the apartments will range from JD 11,200 to JD 13,500 according to the area of the apartments. The down payment for the apartment is estimated at 10 per cent of the apartment's price.

Jordanians in Oman approve paper for expatriates' meeting

MUSCAT (Petra) — The Jordanian community in Oman held a meeting Monday during which they discussed a working paper which will be submitted to the second Jordanian expatriates conference to be held in Amman on July 14. Jordan's Charge d'Affaires in Muscat Tawfiq Al

Shoubaki reviewed all aspects related to the conference and the arrangements to enable Jordanian expatriates take part in the gathering.

He called on members of the Jordanian community in Oman to contribute to Jordan's development plans.

Awareness — the key to preventing and coping with cerebral palsy.

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Malek's parents felt that there was something wrong with their child, when at the age of six months he had no control over moving his head, was unable to use his hands and arms to reach out and grasp and could not control his postures in sitting and nothing would catch his attention. His parents' feelings proved to be correct. Malek had cerebral palsy — as do four out of every 1,000 children born in Jordan.

Cerebral palsy has been defined as a combination of medical conditions, not a disease, characterised by nerve and muscle malfunctions. The first sign could be a child who is abnormally slow in developing his muscular control and coordination, and usually the child is irritable or has trouble in sucking or feeding.

Dr. Samira Baban, head of the Amman-based Cerebral Palsy Centre, said that cerebral palsy is a motor handicap caused by damage to the motor areas in the brain. The damage can occur in several ways. In Malek's case his mother had difficulty in her pregnancy. Her labour started with bleeding. This blood should have been used for the nourishment of the child's brain cells. Malek was born prematurely without enough oxygen reaching his brain cells, causing irreparable damage.

Lack of Oxygen

Lack of oxygen reaching fetal or newborn babies is the most prevalent cause of cerebral palsy. Complications in pregnancy, prolonged or abrupt labour, especially in deliveries at home — because of the limited number of trained, competent midwives — exposes the baby to momentary lack of oxygen. In addition, Dr. Baban noted that cerebral palsy is found to be 10 times more frequent in premature babies.

Mohammed's mother was ill during her pregnancy. She said that when her son was born he had a bluish colour, meaning that his oxygen supply had been cut. The poor health of the mother, certain virus infections in early pregnancies — such as German measles — X-rays, and toxemia have all been found to increase the incidence of brain damage in the baby.

Rhesus or A-B-O blood group incompatibility between parents (which causes jaundice) are additional factors which can cause cerebral palsy.

Other factors

Not all cases of cerebral palsy, however, occur because of conditions prior to the birth. During the first two years of the child's



Children with cerebral palsy learn coordination and improve their self-confidence through play.

life, infections like meningitis and encephalitis; accidents such as head injuries, road accidents; the ingestion of foreign bodies, toxins, or drugs and child abuse could lead to brain damage in the child.

Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, vice president of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, gave an example of one such incident. Many parents leave 'hizer' nuts lying on plates in their homes. One 'hizer' inhaled by a child can stop oxygen reaching the child's brain. Irreparable damage is caused since the brain is still developing during the first two years of the baby's life.

The babies who are most at risk are those whose mothers are at an advanced age for childbearing, children whose mothers had a difficult pregnancy or a mother who has had other brain damaged children, said Mrs. Majali. Incidents are also found to be higher in first pregnancies, in consecutive rapid pregnancies (especially in mothers having six to seven children) and in lower income families, added Dr. Baban.

Cerebral palsy means a break in communications between the brain and muscles which results in problems of mobility and coordination of body movements. The condition, however, takes many forms. No two cerebral palsied people are the same. Some are so lightly affected that they have no visible disability. Others are so seriously handicapped that they can do very little for themselves.

Forms of cerebral palsy

The three main forms of cerebral palsy are: spastic, athetosis and ataxia. Spastic children have disordered control over their movements, muscle weakness, and their growth and development have been disrupted. They move slowly stiffly and with difficulty. The apparent cause of this type of condition is damage to the outer

layer of the brain, the cortex, which controls thought, movement, and sensation.

Children who had severe jaundice may be athetoid children. Almost all cases of athetoid cerebral palsy are caused by severe jaundice in the first two weeks after birth. The yellow pigment affects the basal ganglia, which is the part of the brain which helps to make movements organised and coordinated. The main features of an athetoid person are frequent involuntary movements, such as jerking, and irregular twisting (writting) movements which interfere with the normal movements of the whole body.

The third form, ataxia, is very rarely found in its pure state, meaning a child with only ataxia. Usually an ataxic person has spasticity as well, said Dr. Baban. Ataxia cerebral palsy is caused by injury to the cerebellum at the base of the brain which governs functions of the body such as coordination of movement, posture and balancing. A person with this condition will have an unsteady gait and difficulty in balancing. There can also be an inability or awkwardness in coordination, and problems with the perception of depth.

In some cases the damage involves nearby parts of the brain so that cerebral palsy is often accompanied by other handicaps, such as epilepsy-type seizures, blindness, deafness, the inability to communicate or learn as other people, weak or non-existent memory, as well as psychological or behavioural problems.

However, early detection of cerebral palsy, in whichever form, can considerably improve a child's chances of coping with the resulting handicaps. The Cerebral Palsy Foundation encourages all parents to become more aware of both the causes and reasons behind cerebral palsy and to contact the centre as early as possible to give their child a better chance of overcoming their disability.

Jordan takes steps to develop its potential as a regional technology base

By Susannah Tarbush

LONDON — As part of its strategy for economic survival in a period of reduced oil revenues, Jordan is trying to turn itself into a regional centre for technology and services.

The new approach stems from the country's need to counter the effects of a sharp decline in emigrant workers' remittances and aid flows from the Gulf states.

The new economic realities are reflected in the fourth five-year plan, for 1986-90. While the gross domestic product grew at an average annual rate of 11.5 per cent

between 1973 and 1982 — one of the highest rates in the world — the new plan aims at much lower growth, originally set at 6 per cent a year.

The plan was drafted on the assumption that oil prices would be around \$20 a barrel. Following the recent oil-price collapse the growth figure has been reduced to 5 per cent.

During a visit to Jordan in April by a mission from the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB), the Jordanians repeatedly stressed their desire for a transfer of technology and for local firms to play as big a part as possible in development.

Economic centre

For the Prince, the country could be "the economic centre of the Middle East, a middle ground that would combine the talented human resources of Jordan and its immediate neighbours, with the huge financial power of the oil-producing states of the Gulf."

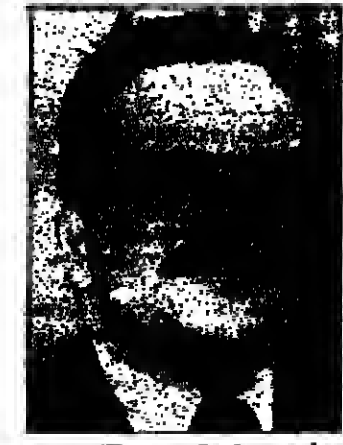
For BOTB Chairman Lord Jellicoe, one of the British mission's most interesting meetings was with the Jordanian Royal Scientific Society's Committee for Scientific and Technological Development.

One of the BOTB delegates was John Morton, secretary of the British Technology Group (BTG), which specialises in licensing technology developed in Britain. Jordan is trying to find ways of using its relatively large number of scientists profitably, Morton points out.

With the recession in the Gulf, scientists are returning to Jordan, and it will be difficult for those who are newly-qualified to find work in the Gulf.

The British delegation, and BTG in particular, discussed proposals including a project for the production of halal drugs, acceptable to orthodox Muslims. Some compounds currently used in drugs are derived from tissue obtained from pigs.

Another area for British-Jordanian cooperation is in agriculture. Britain may be able to help Jordan find new markets for its agricultural produce in the



Prince Hassan: Jordan can be an advanced regional centre

European Economic Community (EEC) to compensate for the decline in regional markets.

The British team stressed the need for improved quality control and packaging if the Jordanians are to emulate the success of some other Middle Eastern states in breaking into the West European food market.

Private sector

The private sector is expected to play a major role in the development plan, providing JD 1.5 billion (\$4.5 billion) of a total investment of JD 3.5 billion.

However, some observers doubt the capacity of the private sector to help Jordan solve what Crown Prince Hassan admitted is its most serious economic problem — growing unemployment.

The plan aims at encouraging export-oriented, labour-intensive small- and medium-scale industries capable of absorbing the increasing surplus in the labour market," said Prince Hassan.

Planned private-sector projects include a foundry and related engineering industries, pharmaceuticals, prefabricated buildings, cosmetics, plastic utensils and pesticides.

giving incentives for research and development that will improve production and lead to more economical use of materials and energy.

Export earnings will be exempt from income tax, and export-promotion facilities are to be improved. Standards and specifications will also be tightened up.

Jordan is also trying to become the local centre for telecommunications, and has plans for an electronic dictionary, a telecommunications data bank and facsimile and paging services. There is to be a pilot project to link Jordanians with data banks and networks in Europe and the U.S.

David Douglas-Home, a director of the London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell and chairman of Britain's Committee on Middle East Trade (COMET), is a member of the BOTB mission.

In March, a credit facility lead-managed by Morgan Grenfell and backed by the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD), was signed as part-cover for £270 million (\$418.8 million) package of British defence equipment.

Financing

When it comes to finance, Britain is at something of a disadvantage. "We have to face the fact that the degree of concessional finance provided by the U.S. and West Germany is greater by a considerable factor than ours," said Lord Jellicoe.

"We would be prepared on a project-by-project basis to consider soft-loan financing," he added. The Jordanians were keen to discuss opportunities for co-venturing, and the mission undertook to study this further.

Last year British exports to Jordan fell by 20 per cent to £154 million, while Jordan's exports to Britain rose almost 400 per cent to £86 million — The Middle East.

Speaking to the Arab World through a new telephone network

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Good intentions not enough

DESPITE continued efforts on the part of the private and public sectors to solve the problems facing agriculture in Jordan, and despite various legislative measures and increased government spending, the problems of agriculture, particularly marketing difficulties remain as insolvable as ever.

A central problem lies in the failure to assign responsibility for agriculture to a single department, with the result that many resolutions concerning production and marketing come from different authorities.

Largely due to this reason, problems remain unresolved. Though symptoms have been treated occasionally, no real remedy for the original and root causes of these problems have been formulated yet.

At least three major problems still plague the agricultural sector: The application of the agricultural pattern system, farmers' debts and marketing.

The agricultural pattern system has unfortunately been transformed from a tool for encouraging farmers to work and produce more to a means of intimidation. Its application has become a drawback instead of being a blessing for farmers. The agricultural planners who introduced this system never intended that it should punish farmers or send them to the courts. Some complications have arisen as a result of entrusting the responsibility of applying the pattern system to a department that can impose a penalty on violators of the Ministry of Agriculture regulations.

The problem of accumulating farm debts was the result of the presence of so many credit corporations, and the failure of all these corporations to provide any investment advice to farmers. Increased debt also resulted from the failure on the part of the authorities to work out specific programmes for agricultural production in the country.

The government recently issued instructions to the credit corporations for rescheduling farmers' debts and for exempting them from paying interest on their previous loans. But only those farmers who have failed to settle their debts stood to benefit from such a measure, which provided no relief to other farmers who were committed to repayment and who had settled their loans already. These measures have also placed the credit corporations face to face with a very difficult financial situation, because they find themselves now unable to provide more credit required for implementing agricultural projects included in the new five-year development plan.

The most serious difficulty facing farmers, however, is marketing. This problem can never be solved under the present and somewhat mysterious agricultural policy, which has failed thus far to effectively organise agriculture in Jordan so as to maximise production. Jordan has never known a really organised and integrated marketing system partly because marketing has never been placed under unified management. All previous policies and decisions concerning this critical issue were created and implemented by different sources which have occasionally been seen to work at cross purposes.

The continued existence of these and other problems hampering agricultural production in Jordan indicates that good intentions are not enough. It is time to seriously address these issues in a coordinated fashion under a unitary authority. Modern agriculture is a big business, and the foundation of national development. We must give it the attention it deserves.

RAMI G. KHOURI

Al Ra'i: Arab funds

PRINCE Hassan opened the 13th general assembly meeting of the Arab Banks Union with a speech, outlining Jordan's endeavours to become a centre for serving Arab countries. He said that this endeavour reflects the country's total commitment to the Arab Nation and a means of bolstering inter-Arab action in economic and social affairs. In his speech Prince Hassan referred to Arab funds which, he said, should not be left frozen in foreign banks but should rather be exploited in Arab projects. Arab funds, he said, should be used to finance projects that can benefit the whole Arab Nation and should be used to improve the condition of Arab states and help remove poverty and hunger. Arab funds are bound to make profit when invested in Arab projects, and then they would be saved from fluctuating rates of foreign currency abroad. Prince Hassan was careful to point out these issues because he wanted Arab banks to contribute effectively in this respect and to invest capital in local projects.

Al Dustour: Jordan's central role

PRINCE Hassan has emphasised the need for strengthening Arab economy, and called for measures to be taken to achieve Arab economic integration. For its part, he said in a meeting with Arab bankers, Jordan has launched several economic projects that can serve the Arab region, and has been exporting skilled and qualified manpower to other Arab countries to help promote their development. Due to its central geographic position, Jordan has been also striving to serve as a regional centre to offer advanced services to the peoples of the area. Prince Hassan said he hoped Arab states will appreciate the role which Jordan tries to play in contributing towards the development of Arab countries. In this regard, he referred to Arab banks which, he said, can play a leading role in development and can offer financial help to large and small businesses alike.

Sawt Al Shaub: Joint Arab action

THE issue of joint Arab economic action was the focus of Prince Hassan's address to Arab bankers at a meeting in Amman on Sunday. Economic issues are of main concern to all Arab countries at present because they have impact on social and political life in the Arab World. Prince Hassan urged Arab bankers to develop their techniques and introduce new technology to ensure speedy operations and success and profit. But he said banks have to regard their activities as serving the whole Arab Nation rather than local economies, and for this reason banks ought to seek joint action with other Arab countries in the banking business. Jordan, for its part, has been planning to undertake projects to serve the whole Arab region and is now striving to become a regional centre for services, benefiting Arab economy at large.

Non-negotiable, from start to finish

By Rami G. Khouri

WHEN I decided a few days ago, after a six-month break from writing this weekly column, to resume writing, I could not have envisaged that I would first have to pass through one of the most politically and emotionally demanding experiences of my life to date. The facts are the following:

Last month, our Jordan Times offices moved into a new building adjoining the offices of Al Ra'i, our sister Arabic-language newspaper. Now, as those of you who either belong here or live here on a temporary basis will know, the single most important telephone number in any Arab institution is that of the fellow who makes tea and coffee. For the first few days of work in our new offices, I had to dial 205 on the intercom telephone to reach the coffee corps (known in-house as 'al-boffay', an orientalist version of the, or perhaps, le buffet.)

So far, so good. The upheaval, however, was soon to follow. I came to my office as usual one morning, dialled 205, ordered my start-of-the-day coffee and water, and was surprised to hear myself talking to the head of the printing shop in the basement — a man, fortunately, whose sense of humour worked as fast as the rollers on his presses. Realising that the number of the buffet had changed, I called the operator to

learn how I was, henceforth, to ask for coffee, tea, sandwiches and the many other forms of sustenance that emerge from the buffet, magic-like, on demand.

The telephone operator confirmed that, indeed, the number of the buffet had changed. The new number, he said calmly, was 242. I thanked him, and immediately dialled 242 to order my coffee — not yet appreciating the symbolism of what had happened. A few moments later, the realisation had sunk in. 242! Every time I wanted a cup of coffee, a cup of tea, a glass of water, a bottle of Pepsi, a cheese sandwich, or, in my days of total irresponsibility and wildest abandon, a double falafel sandwich with extra hot sauce with a side plate of hummus, I had to dial 242.

For those of you who do not follow such things very closely, or follow them closely but do not always take them seriously, I should remind you that 242 is the number of the United Nations Security Council resolution passed on November 22, 1967. It was designed to terminate the state of war between the Arabs and Israel, but the return of Arab territories occupied by Israel, and the recognition of the right of all states in the area to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. It also mentioned that there should be a just resolution to the Palestinian

refugee problem.

Resolution 242 has been a most divisive document, particularly within the Arab World. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will not recognise it, unilaterally and a priori, as the basis for an international conference/peace talks with Israel, without the Israelis simultaneously accepting the Palestinian right to national self-determination. I understand and generally support this position, but also feel the PLO should not allow any potential opportunities for peaceful negotiations to be immobilised by an exaggerated sense of the importance of 242. Many Arab states would like the PLO to accept the centrality of 242, as the means of initiating a peace process that might lead to a negotiated end to the conflict with Israel, and the satisfaction of the Palestinian right of self-determination.

So there I was, caught in one of the most agonizing dilemmas of my life: If I wanted coffee, tea or other non-negotiable essentials, I had to go through the act of dialling 242. Here, intertwined into a cruel dynamic, were two of the central forces of my life: on the one hand, coffee, tea, Pepsi and other addictive caffeinates, and on the other hand, the sense of an unmanifested political/national identity that is an inescapable aspect of the Palestinian national experience.

My need for coffee at several crucial junctures during the day is a physical and emotional absolute, impervious to the forces of rationality, moderation, temperance or common sense. My annoyance with the divisive aspect of Resolution 242 is of the same magnitude, and registers very high on my perturbability scale.

I thought it ironic to find myself in a situation where the extra price of tea and coffee was my having to dial the number 242 on the telephone — not once, but several times a day. I thought, at first, that this might have been a pretty clever psychological and thought-control exercise aimed at those who had occasionally spoken out with mixed emotions about Resolution 242. Was this, I thought in moments of utter despair, designed to alter our minds, so that we would associate 242 with tea and coffee, and therefore with the Good and Bountiful hand of the Creator?

Or was this a punishment, designed to humiliate those of us who had occasionally spoken of 242 with a delicately graded combination of support, understanding, acquiescence, perplexity, frustration and annoyance? Not only did we have to utter those three numbers, we had to insert our fingers in them, one at a time, and hold them there until the dial made its full swing to the right. How fortunate, I thought as I dialled 242, that the

dial did not have to travel very far to accomplish its sequential mission and connect me with the coffee corps. How much more difficult it would have been had we been talking about, say, Resolution 898, in which case the distance travelled by the fingers inserted within the dial would have been considerably further — and the psychological/political agony of the caffeine-crazed dialler consequently far more intense.

This went on for a few days. There was nothing to be done. If I wanted coffee, tea or any of the other graces, I had to dial 242. I tried to make a game out of it. Every time I dialled 242, I would make believe the phone would be answered by Gunnar Jarring, Lord Caradon, Philip Habib, or, in my wildest hysteria, Abba Eban. I would ask for a coffee (medium sugar, well boiled), a glass of water, and a sandwich of self-determination. They would say they were out of self-determination, but advise me to call 338.

This went on for a few days. But with every passing time, the exercise of dialling 242 became slightly less significant. In fact, it became rather fun. In my mind, I transformed 242 from a dreaded hornet's nest of confusion, a ambiguity and divisiveness into an instrument of extraordinary gratification. Instead of my being a slave to 242, I had navigated

myself into a position where 242 became the instrument of my own physical and emotional satisfaction.

I would impress my guests by brazenly dialling 242 and magically producing many cups of coffee, immense quantities of tea, multiple bottles of Pepsi and sandwiches of a complexity and opulence unseen in the eastern Mediterranean basin for many centuries. From now on, I said to myself, 242 would serve me, rather than subjugate me.

This cosmic triumph having been achieved in the span of just two emotionally tumultuous days, you can imagine what a surprise it was when I came to the office the third day, dialled 242 with unbridled bravado, and found myself talking to the Jordan Times accountants. They quickly informed me that the intercom telephone numbers had been changed again. The new number for the buffet was the unexciting and politically neutral 5.

The whole strange episode had come to an end. I had fought 242 to a standstill. Neither of us had been humiliated, and both had learned to co-exist in a mutually beneficial manner. I had acknowledged the reality of 242, but in return 242 had also acknowledged my need for, and obviously served me, coffee, tea, and other meaningful things. It was all non-negotiable, from start

Implicit taxes also matter

By Dr. Nayef S. Zubi

The following is the second in a series of articles written by Dr. Zubi especially for the Jordan Times. Dr. Zubi is a Jordanian who graduated from the University of Southern California and later lectured at the same university on economics. He currently works as financial advisor at the Pacific Security Bank in Washington, D.C.

THE data on Jordan's economy points to a general slowdown. Growth rates of GNP at constant prices, while 16.3 and 5.3 per cent in 1981 and 1982, were 1.2 and 1.9 per cent in 1983 and 1984. Similar numbers apply to the growth rates in the GDP. The overall price index of Amman Financial Market, an efficient barometer pertaining to the health of the economy, plunged to a low of 151.9 in 1984 from 232.9 in 1982 (Jan. 1978 taken as 100). The ratio of the government's share of GNP remains high ranging from 40 to 50 per cent. The relevant question is: with all these laws directed at encouraging investment, and with the light burden of direct taxes (3.4 per cent of the GNP in 1984) how could this happen?

It is a simple proposition that the tax burden is not what the government likes to call its receipts in direct taxes. Rather it involves what the government spends. It involves all forms of indirect taxation, through the myriad of controls, restrictions, regulations, and mandatory requirements. This measure of the tax burden is the relevant one in the economic system. It is what counts in the final analysis.

Whether the government spends by borrowing or by inflating, the net result is an addition to the tax burden which does not show explicitly in the government's books. Through borrowing it adds to the tax burden in the form of implicit future taxes. Remember that governments do not have resources of their own.

Keynes in his "Monetary Reform" has best described

the incremental tax burden will be JD 55 measured in 1984 JD's). In Jordan the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose to 292 in 1983, with the index scaled to 100 in 1973.

Also true is that a progressive tax structure in an inflationary environment adversely affects business enterprises. Inflation results in firms under-depreciating their plant and equipment and also under-valuing costs of goods sold. Pretax profits are overstated. This results in higher tax rates for business for each level of output. The increase in tax rates that results from higher prices and inflation reduces output directly and causes unemployment.

The myriad of indirect taxes through regulations, restrictions, and mandatory requirements all add to the tax burden, and are not included in what governments like to call its tax receipts. The protective duties provide one example here. The government in order to protect the local manufacturer of the Jordanian equivalent of Zanussi refrigerator imposed an import duty close to JD 160 on a CIF value of JD 100. This cost is the price tag of protecting an otherwise non-competitive industry. The Jordanian consumers and other producers end up paying the bill for inefficiency and lagging technology. One might call this by whatever name one sees fit: economic independence and security, keeping the local produce out of the hands of exploitative foreign companies, etc. The fact, however, remains to be that all what we did is a self-imposed lowering of the standards of living of the Jordanian people.

The import duty on videotape equipment is another example. The import duty was raised from 61 per cent to 116 per cent, and the rationale of course was to

discourage the consumption of luxuries. Most probably it did not discourage the consumption of that item. It encouraged evasion and smuggling. It is a standard case where the conventional wisdom of "Laffer Curve" sticks out its head. At higher tax rates, tax avoidance is promoted, and the bureaucracy is rewarded in parting with what otherwise could have been government revenues. At prohibitive rates, smuggling of videotape equipment rather than Marlboro cigarettes will obviously prove to be a worthwhile activity.

Another example of implicit taxes imposed by governments could also be easily illustrated. A government mandating the installation of JD 100 anti-pollution device on cars is economically not different from imposing an excise tax that would yield an average of JD 100 per cent to be used in having those devices bought and installed. In the first case, however, the JD 100 cost per car does not show in government records as an extra government tax. The Central Bank of Jordan's quarterly statistical services (special issue 1984) clearly indicates that indirect taxes are 4-5 times the direct taxes. In the fourth quarter of 1984 the ratio was 4.7.

If one is serious about economic expansion, the first step should be a sharp and deep cut in effective tax rates, implicit before explicit. Excise duties should be reduced. Non-critical public enterprises could be offered for sale to their users on a pro rata basis. A critical investigation into the feasibility of transferring the ownership of certain government-owned corporation to the private sector should be initiated. Ways also should be sought to lower the average duties, and to reduce the difference in effective tax rates among imported goods, and between imported and domestic

goods. People do not work to pay taxes, they work for what is after tax. People work, produce, save, and innovate in order to acquire goods and services, and the basic fact remains that the less amount of real goods and services a Jordanian can obtain for a given amount of work, the less output will be forthcoming.

People also do not work because they have jobs, and business people do not invest driven by patriotism or by altruistic motives. They do work and invest to augment wealth. People also do not save because they have income, or because the propensity to save is a culturally determined number. They save for the net after tax return on saving.

An increase in the excise tax on a wide range of imports (autos now at a minimum of 116 per cent, refrigerators at 160 per cent, etc.) would reduce the well-being of the Jordanian citizen, and will lower his standards of living, and in the end result will make Jordanians poorer. Jordanians should not only be allowed to keep the maximum of their produce, but also should be allowed to dispose of their produce in the way they see fit without bias. The intellectual elites in the government are not the ones to be entrusted in determining the relevant prices, or what is the best for the economy. The last thing one should do is to ask government officials or parliament deputies about the relevant prices or tax rates. Here one undoubtedly should trust the market.

Lowering taxes, and I do mean implicit before explicit, as well as reducing tariffs and trade restrictions should be the primary goal of any rational economic policy. All this will mean among

other things that business firms will find it more profitable to employ more labour at given gross wages, or that the gross wages will fall for the same employment. Higher employment coupled with lower gross wages will attract the highly fungible factor: the capital. Productivity will increase, as well as saving rate, and unemployment will fall. Thus a cut in effective tax rates, implicit before explicit, will augment remuneration received by the suppliers of the factors of production and will lower those paid by demanders of those factors. More workers would choose to work, and capital formation would start. Thus the reduction of the government intervention will reduce the wedge drawn between both actors of any economic transaction, and would lead to an increase in the net pay to suppliers and decrease the cost to business firms.

The road to recovery should start by an active policy towards reducing the government's involvement in the economy as measured by its share of the GNP. It should start by making use of explicit rather than implicit taxes. If a tax is to be voted in, it should start by making the tax structure immune from inflation. Recovery cannot be achieved by imposing 160 per cent tax on refrigerators, 116 per cent on videocassettes, 116 per cent on cars, and a regressive tax on shoes. Economic recovery cannot be attained with the government's bureaucracy managing the economy. Taxes and tariffs without representation, and the continuous funding of failure are not the right steps towards a healthy economy; they are the short-cut way to stagnation, recession and low productivity. Jordan's economy has suffered enough from appeasing special interest groups and supporting inefficiently run ventures. Now, it is the time to get the economy back on its feet.

Whites join in the fight against S. African racist regime

By James F. Smith

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Whites sing a black anthem at a church service. White students face police whips to demonstrate. White women picket in wealthy suburbs.

The number of whites actively protesting apartheid is still not large, but the demonstrations underscore a striking shift in South African white attitudes in recent years.

In opinion polls, in letters to the editor, in anguished debates among friends over dinner, signs of changing thinking abound. There is a new sense that change is inevitable; that blacks are on the move; and that compromise, not confrontation, holds the key to averting all-out war.

The change in attitudes has become increasingly evident in the past two years, since the start of a new round of violence that has claimed 1,800 lives. A May survey result: 53.4 per cent of 2,000 whites polled said integration of neighbourhoods should be a local decision, not harried by national law. That was up from 36.6 per cent five years earlier.

Last week, thousands of whites attended church services around

the country to show support for black on the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. To demonstrate solidarity, they brought bouquets of flowers to be taken by the carload to the black townships.

"I've never known white South Africans to express their feelings like this," said Graham Hardy, an organizer.

"Many whites feel a profound sense of sadness and shame at what happened in 1976, and what continues to happen in 1986. We were searching for a gesture to show black South Africans that we care, and that we too would like to see creation of a just and open society."

At one service a crowd of about 500 people, nearly all white, cheered black Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu and joined him in singing "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika," the unofficial black anthem heard often at black rallies and funerals.

It was a gathering that would have been unthinkable a decade ago.

Tutu saluted those who attended. But he also pointed to one reason for the shift in white sentiment.

The township uprising has largely left whites physically unscathed, but the turmoil at

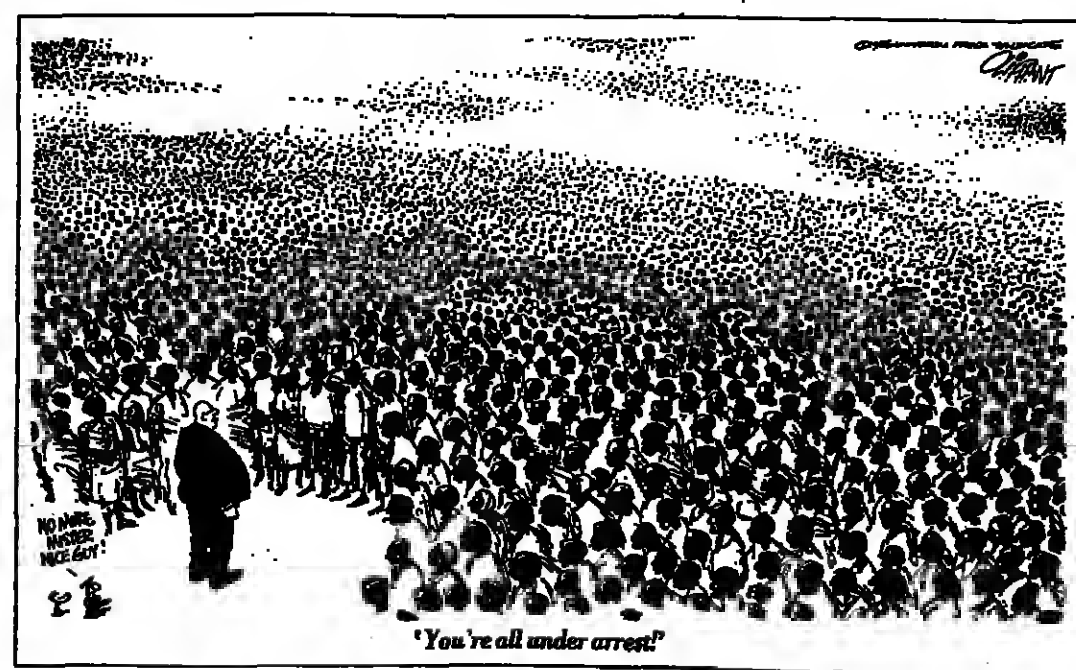
home and abroad has ravaged the economy. House prices have plummeted, bankruptcies have soared, prices of imports are out of sight. The rand has plunged from 31.25 four years ago to about a third that value now.

"Let the run on the rand shake some of us out of our lethargy," Tutu said.

Apart from the ultra-conservative right, which has grown more reactionary, the shift in thinking manifests itself across the political spectrum.

The governing right-wing National Party, dominated by Afrikaner whites who have held power since 1948, has said discrimination must end and blacks must be given a share of power at the highest levels. That openly conflicts with traditional apartheid doctrine of exclusive white dominance.

Bitter debates occur in influential Afrikaner circles over what form that power-sharing should take, and what other reforms should be advanced. Some have fallen victim for going too far. Harald Pakendorf, editor of Die Vaderland newspaper, was fired last month after he urged talks with the outlawed African National Congress rebel movement, heresy to President



P.W. Botha.

Opinion surveys suggest that while Botha's party still commands about half the white voters support, the party appears to lag behind white sentiment on the pace and degree of change.

A rapport poll in February showed that nearly 86 per cent of

2,000 whites agreed that the system requiring blacks to carry passes should be scrapped, up from 75 per cent in 1984. And 58 per cent said blacks should be allowed to own property in urban townships, not just rent there, up from 44 per cent a year earlier. The poll results anticipated the

reform measures adopted in parliament.

The Progressive Federal Party, the liberal white opposition, has wrestled with how to speed the process of change. Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert quit in January, soon followed by senior member Alex Boraine.

Soviet Armenians keep up relaxed, traditional lifestyle

By Tony Barber
Reuters

YEREVAN, Soviet Union — With a statue of Lenin and a "Museum of the Revolution" on its main square, there seems little at first sight to distinguish the Armenian capital of Yerevan from any other provincial Soviet city.

But closer inspection reveals a relaxed and relatively affluent lifestyle which tends to support the view that authorities in Moscow have permitted greater leeway to Armenia than many of the other 14 Soviet republics.

The private food market on Lenin Prospekt, supplied with products from people's individual plots, bursts with melons, oranges, lemons and other fruits and vegetables that raise the eyebrows of many Russian tourists to the republic.

Armenian revellers pack restaurants at night, dancing to folk tunes and drinking the brandy for which the republic is internationally famous. Outside, private car-owners cheerfully blare their horns along hilly streets.

In the countryside, on highways leading to other parts of Transcaucasia, villagers sell flowers by the roadside, shepherds tend sheep and goats and old men squat in the shade as they might in the Middle East or Northern Africa.

Armenia, wedged between the

Soviet republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan to the north and Turkey and Iran to the south, is the smallest republic in the Soviet Union but home to a civilisation that rivals Rome in age.

Armenia was the world's first country to declare itself Christian, in 301 A.D., and later split from both the Western and Eastern Roman churches in a dispute over how Jesus Christ combined the roles of man and deity.

To this day the Armenian church remains a distinct branch of Christianity and the cathedral in Echmiadzin, 20 km from Yerevan, is the headquarters recognised by Soviet Armenians and Armenians in the three-million diaspora abroad.

The Armenian alphabet was invented by the scholar Mesrop Mashtots in 396 A.D. and today its simple but bold script adorns all public buildings and shop and street signs.

This is perhaps just as well, since according to official figures only 38.6 per cent of Armenians claim fluent knowledge of Russian, while 70.7 per cent of non-Armenians living in the republic speak the local language.

Almost 90 per cent of the republic's more than three million people are Armenians, making it one of the most ethnically homogeneous republics in the Soviet Union.

Some five per cent are Azerbaijanis, two per cent Russians and two per cent Kurds. "Russians have never really come



here in large numbers. Perhaps it is the climate," one young Armenian woman said.

Yerevan's climate is in fact agreeably hot in summer and only moderately cold in winter, and it is something of a puzzle why more Russians have not settled in a region which is historically much more sympathetic to them than, for example, the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Armenians traditionally looked north to the Russians, their fellow-Christians, for protection from Muslim Ottoman Turkey

and Persia, and in 1828 Yerevan and eastern Armenia were incorporated into Russia.

In 1915, according to Armenians, some Western scholars and official Soviet books, Turkey massacred 1.5 million of its ethnic Armenians. Turkey continues strongly to deny the charge.

The young Armenian, asked for her opinion of the Turkish denials, said: "My grandmother lost her husband and two of her children in the genocide. I think I know that it is a historical fact and it

happened."

Recognising the strength of Armenian feelings on the issue, authorities in the 1960s ordered the erection of a monument in Yerevan to the alleged slaughter. Thousands of Armenians now attend an annual ceremony at the monument.

Despite their historical memories, Yerevan residents say many Armenians watch television broadcasts from Turkey, whose border lies only 50 km from the capital.

The acceptance of Moscow as

the most natural protector of Armenia's old ways of life also has its limits. In 1978, authorities bowed to pressure and dropped plans to scrap Armenian as the republic's first official language.

In January 1979, three Armenian nationalists were executed on charges of organising an explosion in the Moscow underground two years earlier.

Long noted for their quick wits, business acumen and pragmatism, seem persuaded of the merits of Soviet rule.

Library of Congress turns to science in effort to salvage 'brittle books'

By Mercer Cross
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — America's books are crumbling away at an alarming rate, and nobody is more aware of it than Dr. Peter G. Sparks.

In a box in his office at the Library of Congress, Sparks keeps a copy of an 1896 book with the intriguing title of "Sartor Resartus: The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh," by Thomas Carlyle.

Pick-up the book and turn one of its dry, yellowed pages. Bits of paper flutter to the carpet. In a few years the book will be unreadable.

Fortunately, it won't be lost, because it's been transferred to microfilm. But millions of other books, from every library in the country, won't be so fortunate. They're on an irrevocable path toward becoming confetti.

Sparks, a chemist who has been the library's director of preservation for the past five years, uses the Carlyle volume to dramatise the nature of the problem.

Rescue operation

Under his direction, the library has been conducting a rescue operation that should, in a few years, give a new lease on life to millions of books.

The Library of Congress, whose vast collections contain more than 80 million items, houses the world's largest assemblage of stored knowledge. Its general and law collections alone encompass some 13 million volumes.

Library officials estimate that one-fourth of the books in those

collections — about 3.25 million volumes — fall in the category of "brittle books." And the library is losing more books at a rate estimated at 77,000 volumes a year. The process is "one of the most unrecognised and serious perils that afflict civilisation," says Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin.

The villain is acid. Since the mid-1800s, when mass production of books accompanied a spurt in literacy, paper has been made from wood pulp. Its "sizing," the material used to fill its pores and make it suitable for printing, is acidic. Over time, acid destroys the paper.

Today's average book has a life expectancy of 20 to 50 years before it turns brittle, Sparks says. Books printed on better-grade paper may make it to 100 or more. Newspapers and paperbacks are the first to go.

Really old books aren't as much of a problem. They were printed on paper made from rags, and they weren't acidic.

One way to ensure greater longevity for modern books is to print them on non-acidic paper. Another way is to find a method for removing the acid from books printed on regular paper.

Neutralising acid

For the past few years, the Library of Congress has been working toward an effective mass deacidification technique, experimenting with its own patented process, which uses diethyl zinc gas — DEZ for short — to neutralise the acid.

Work has progressed enough so that groundbreaking is planned

for an \$11.5 million book-deacidification facility at Fort Detrick, an Army post near Frederick, Md., about 40 miles north of Washington.

When completed, the 40,000-square-foot facility is expected to be able to deacidify 500,000 to 1 million of the library's volumes a year, with an eventual capacity of 2 million, Sparks says.

But there's a potential delay. The deacidification process must take place in airtight chambers, because DEZ bursts into flame when it comes in contact with either air or water. In congressional testimony in February, Sparks disclosed that there had been two accidental fires at the deacidification test facility at Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Md.

The researchers and builders, he testified, are trying to determine if design changes are needed at Fort Detrick. If answers aren't found, Sparks says, "our plan is to take the most prudent approach and delay awarding the contract until such time as these problems can be solved."

Sparks plays down the significance of the fires and predicts that the project will progress nearly on schedule, with groundbreaking this spring or summer, opening in 1987, and fully operational status in 1989.

"We're putting an incredible amount of effort into safety, and we're absolutely convinced that it will be entirely safe," he says. There's no question about the preservative qualities of the process, which takes five days. A DEZ-treated book may last 400 years or more.

To share technology

Once the kinks are out of the Library of Congress facility, the library will be willing to share its patent with other libraries at no charge, Sparks says, saving millions more books worldwide.

Librarians have known about brittle books for years, and the DEZ process isn't the only answer. An Illinois company, for example, has developed a process called Wei T'o that uses a liquid deacidification solution.

Kenneth F. Foster of the Public Archives of Canada, one of the biggest users of Wei T'o, says his agency is now deacidifying about 50,000 books a year, and "generally speaking, we're quite happy with it."

Nobody claims to have the final word on preservation, and nobody knows what will be done after the shelf life of deacidified books expires in a few hundred years.

The person overseeing the whole preservation effort at the Library of Congress is Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh. In 1980, dissatisfied with the library's lack of a specific programme, he met a friend, William O. Baker, then board chairman of Bell Laboratories, at a building dedication.

"Bill, stop what you're doing now and take a look at this technology," Baker advised Welsh. "It holds great promise."

After receiving that advice, Welsh appointed several committees. "The problem was that we were going to lose our cultural heritage," our cultural record," he says. "We had the advantage over anybody else, because we have a large



Whoosh! A hefty puff by Peter Waters, Library of Congress conservation officer, is all it takes to make confetti out of the pages of a book made brittle by slow-working acid in the paper. Using a patented deacidification process, the library is leading U.S. efforts to add years to the life of endangered books.

preservation activity — over 100 people involved in this preservation in various stages."

Two-pronged attack

Welsh decided to attack the problem in two ways: through the mass deacidification programme for books and through an optical-disk programme that uses sophisticated laser technology to miniaturise and preserve other data, from periodicals and newspapers to works of art.

Of the optical-disk technology,

Welsh says, "I suspect that in due course it will replace microfilm" and eventually will be used to preserve books.

Welsh reaches for a Louis L'Amour paperback, photographed for him by the author, a prolific writer of Western novels. "This is not going to last 20 years, not even this personal inscription," Welsh complains.

But, he says, looking fondly at the yellowing novel, "I think books will continue forever and ever and ever."

Jail, blackmail risks for S. Korea's moonlighting teachers

By Roger Crabbs
Reuters

SEOUL — A poor 21-year-old South Korean student was put behind bars for giving private English lessons to a neighbour's children, a teacher was raped by a blackmailer threatening to denounce her for illegal tutoring.

The South Korean government's efforts to ensure equality of opportunity for hundreds of thousands of high school students vying for university places are having some harsh side-effects.

Six years ago the government banned private coaching in English and mathematics to smash a multi-million-dollar tutoring racket which enabled rich parents to buy their children an unfair advantage in cut-throat competition to enter university.

The measure, like legislation stopping people building ostentatious luxurious homes, was intended to reduce the huge gap between rich and poor which opened up in South Korea during the economic boom of the 1970s.

In fact, tutors, many of them students moonlighting to pay their way through college, simply went underground. With the risk

involved, the price of coaching actually rose.

The demand is still there. Pressures imposed by South Korea's hot-house educational system, established under Japanese colonial rule, mean parents with ambitions for their offspring seek to endow them with advantages over their peers.

Two cases which recently hit the headlines have focused attention

When newspapers reported that Han's family was poor, that she needed the money to finance her education and that she was in poor health, there was a public outcry which obliged state prosecutors to make an exception for her. After spending 10 days behind bars she was released for showing "deep repentance."

on the tutoring ban.

Han Hae-Suk, 21, a third-year English student at a Seoul university, was arrested for giving private lessons to her neighbour's two daughters.

When newspapers reported that Han's family was poor, that she needed the money to finance her education and that she was in poor health, there was a public outcry which obliged state prosecutors to

make an exception for her. After spending 10 days behind bars she was released for showing "deep repentance."

The daily Dong-A Ilbo, calling the decision unprecedented, said prosecution officials insisted this did not signal a change of policy towards illegal tutoring.

Another recent case involved a 26-year-old Seoul teacher who had been earning 200,000 won

In an ironic twist, he told police he needed the money to pay for pre-college lessons himself.

It is not only the teachers who take risks — so do parents who defy the ban. This month, for example, the mayor of Cheju city was forced to resign after admitting that his son received illegal tuition.

So why do they do it? Demand for higher education in South Korea, a compact, fast urbanising, increasingly sophisticated society with an almost 100 per cent literacy rate, is ferocious.

To get on in business or the academic world, young South Koreans know they need good English.

The big problem is that traditional English teaching in schools, inherited from the Japanese occupation, places undue emphasis on written translation and rote learning and virtually ignores colloquial speech and pronunciation.

"For years I closely followed the pronunciation of my Japanese-trained teacher," said one recent graduate, "only to discover later on I could not communicate with native English speakers at all. My accent was incomprehensible."

(\$225) a month on the side by coaching the daughter of a hospital director.

A young lodger at the director's house discovered the deception, raped the teacher and tried to extort one million won (\$1,100) from her in exchange for his silence.

She decided to tell the police who arrested the youth when he reappeared to collect the money.

A 'phew' hot tips on the Finnish sauna

No matter what you do in Finland — even meeting for business — is probably better done in the heat of the sauna. Kevin Done gives his interpretation of naked power...

HELSINKI — The business visitor, or for that matter any visitor, to Finland is unlikely to have spent much time in the country before being confronted with one of its main institutions, the sauna. Forewarned is forearmed.

As Mr. Juhani Perasalo, chairman of the Finnish Sauna Society, told the latest international sauna congress in The Netherlands earlier this year: "One can say that all important things, still today in Finland, happen in the sauna. All international textbooks on management must have in their Finnish editions special chapters handling sauna meetings. Sauna belongs to the Finnish decision-making tradition."

The Finns are certainly not averse to using their national institutions as a means to an end either in diplomacy or business. The sauna, they claim, is a great leveller. It is also virtually unavoidable.

On a visit to Finland last year Mr. Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, was even pictured naked on the front page of one of Helsinki's most respected daily newspapers along with his Finnish host, Mr. Paavo Vayrynen, the Finnish Foreign Minister. They sat smiling and chatting — and sweating — their modesty preserved only by a couple of strategically-held bunches of leafy birch twigs.

Finnish industrialists and politicians are well known for taking their adversaries to the sauna. As the Finnish sauna society explains: "Hostility melts in the steam as birch whisks swish, and stubborn minds begin to accept compromise. Rank and protocol are shed in the dressing room along with one's clothes. It is hard to maintain pompous dignity without one's clothes."

It was in the sauna, for example, that Finland's former president, Urho Kekkonen, reportedly cleared the way with the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev for Finland to move ahead and join EFTA, the European Free Trade Association.

Wherever Finns go, their saunas go with them. Finnish troops serving with the UN peacekeeping forces insist that one of their priorities on arrival is to erect a tent sauna, whether the location is the cool mountains of Cyprus or the baking valleys of Lebanon. During their two wars with the Soviet Union, during the second world war Finnish troops even built saunas at the front line along with more normal fortifications.

At home, Finns go to great lengths to assure visitors that for them the sauna is not the sort of institution found in red light districts around the world. A Finnish sauna is not a "massage parlour," the Helsinki tourist guides' association sternly informs the uninitiated.

Given that there are about 1.2 million saunas in Finland and only some 4.8 million Finns, that would otherwise make an awful lot of massage parlours. As one recent sauna book, quoting the awe of an imaginary first-time British business visitor, says: "Could there really be over a million of these houses of ill repute in such a tiny country. Wow." Mixed sauna, except in the family, is not a Finnish tradition.

Pekinese dogs return to China's capital for Mandarin elite

By James Kynge
Reuters

PEKING — After purges which left Peking virtually without any dogs three years ago, the snub-nosed Pekinese and other breeds are coming back as the exclusive playthings of the capital's privileged present-day Mandarins.

Peking's only private pet veterinary surgeon says small dogs like the Pekinese, the Shih Tzu and the Chihuahua are the latest addition to the households of top scientists, politicians and generals.

"Only the privileged class can get the special pass which allows you to keep dogs," said Duan Baofu as a couple of anxious cat-owners waited for him to cure their beloved pets.

Keeping dogs as pets has been officially banned in all China's crowded cities since the 1950s for health reasons — rabies is endemic throughout much of the country.

But in the last couple of years, some exceptions have been granted. "There has been a big increase in pet dogs, many kept illegally," Duan told Reuters.

At roadside markets in the capital, some traders ostensibly selling pigeons and songbirds offer Pekinese and other dogs by arrangement.

"Selling dogs to people without a rearing pass is illegal, but many people keep dogs secretly in Peking," said one young dog

dealer who was asking about \$350 for any one of the six Pekinese he has hidden at home.

The long-haired Pekinese caught the attention of the world in the 19th century as the pampered companions of China's emperors and one empress, dowager who, it is said, used to keep the dog on the capacious sleeves of her "dragon gown."

One of the street trader's six Pekinese, a proud brown and white two-year-old named Flower, condescended to pose for a photograph.

"Pekinese like this are the most expensive dogs in Peking," the trader said. "They are the highest class of dog."

Pet-keeping was attacked as bourgeois during the decade of Maoist revolution up to 1976.

In late 1983 dogs were butchered for meat or hounded out of Peking in an effort to combat rabies.

Police dogs and the occasional entry on a restaurant menu became the only evidence of the canine species in the capital.

Dog meat is popular in many parts of China and the present market price for canine cutlets in Peking is about one U.S. dollar per kilo.

"Now there is even a dog farm in Shanxi province to the west of Peking where dogs are bred not for eating but for sale as pet domestically and overseas," Duan said.

PROBLEMS OF THE LANDLOCKED

STATISTICS that tell a story

There are 30 landlocked nations in the world, all deprived of the strategic advantages and natural resources that coastline bring — access to world trade, fishing, offshore mineral deposits, tourist beaches, free trade zones. The 30 are Bolivia and Paraguay in Latin America; Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Andorra, Luxembourg and the Vatican in Europe; Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Laos and Mongolia in Asia; Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi in Africa.

Of the total world coastline [372,384 miles], Canada alone has 15 per cent.

NATIONAL COASTLINES *			
	miles		miles
1 Canada	56,453	81 Nigeria	530
2 Indonesia	33,978	86 Hong Kong	455
3 Soviet Union	28,982	92 Qatar	350
17 India	4,347	94 Kenya	332
26 Malaysia	2,903	98 Kuwait	320
41 Saudi Arabia	1,558	130 Singapore	120
51 Oman	1,229	134 Bahrain	100
62 U.A.E.	899	149 Iraq	36
75 Pakistan	650	153 Jordan	16

* Selected from 260 nations ranked in 1982

December 1985 Source: U.S./National Basic Intelligence Factbook © Copyright News Features, Luxembourg

India crushes England with a 279 run victory

LEEDS, England (R) — India completed a sweeping 279 run victory over England in the second cricket test at Headingley Monday to win the three-test series 2-0.

England, 90 for six at the start of the fourth day's play and chasing a mammoth 408 to win, offered little resistance and were all out after 76 minutes for 128. It was their seventh consecutive test defeat.

All-rounder Derek Pringle was the first to go, falling LBW to left-arm spinner Maninder Singh for eight. John Emburey did not last long either, edging a delivery from Indian skipper Kapil Dev to Mohammad Azharuddin to third slip after he had scored only one. Wicketkeeper Bruce French played one bold drive for four but

after adding one more run he became Maninder's fourth victim when he tried to loft the ball to the long-off boundary.

French was deceived by the flight and succeeded only in lobbing a simple catch to Dilip Vengsarkar at mid-off.

Mike Gatting, who had been defending dourly, decided to take the initiative and played two cracking off-drives to the boundary.

But Gatting then tried to take a quick single to retain the strike and last man Graham Dilley was run out for two when Madan Lal hit the stumps with a direct throw,

leaving the England captain unbeaten on 31 after 146 minutes at the crease. The result gave India their first series win overseas since their 1-0 win in England 15 years ago.

Afterwards Kapil Dev, who had left the field after bowling two balls of his 20th over with a strained back, promised to continue playing attacking cricket in the third test at Edgbaston starting next week.

"We will play positive cricket and we will go for a win," he said. Gatting paid tribute to the Indians.

"They played the better cricket again," the England captain said.

Dilip Vengsarkar, who scored 61 in the first innings and an unbeaten 102 in the second, won the Man-of-the-Match award.

After World Cup disaster, IFA seeks winning style

BAGHDAD (R) — The Iraq Football Association (IFA) has sacked its Brazilian soccer coaches after losing all three matches to finish bottom of its World Cup soccer group in Mexico, the official news agency (INA) reported Sunday.

It said the federation had also decided to switch to the German school of football away from the Brazilian style and recruit German coaches.

The agency quoted IFA head Uday Saddam Hussein, eldest son of President Hussein, as saying the federation had terminated the contracts of the Brazilian coaches because "they have failed to fulfill the aims of the IFA."

Iraq lost 0-1 to Paraguay, 1-2 to Belgium and 0-1 to host Mexico in its Group B round.

INA did not name the Brazilian coaches sacked, but Edu Coimbra, brother of Brazilian star Zico and Iraq's youth team coach, took charge of the Iraqi national team as interim manager after Jorge Vieira, also Brazilian, quit some months ago for financial reasons.

The Brazilian coach of Qatar's national team, Evaristo De Macedo, took charge of the Iraqi squad two months ago for the World Cup finals.

Uday Hussein said IFA would soon send a delegation to West Germany to recruit German coaches for both the national and youth teams.

The IFA chief said the federation had made an extensive study of the style of soccer in the Soviet Union, West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, Italy and England. It decided to adopt the German school because "it represents both strength and technique," he said.

Uday Hussein criticised the national team's performance in Mexico, saying "we could have achieved better results if the players had done their role more efficiently."

He also said IFA had decided to hold an international tournament in the second half of August and had invited several teams from Arab, African, Asian and European countries to participate.

France 'has a score to settle'

By Pascal Lletout
Reuter

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — French coach Henri Michel spoke for the whole of France Sunday when he looked forward to his country's World Cup semifinal against West Germany.

"Inside each one of us, and especially those who played in Spain, this semifinal against the Germans is a chance we have awaited for four years as we have a score to settle," Michel said.

Michel was reflecting on the 1982 semifinal in Spain when France, 3-1 up in extra time, lost to the Germans on penalties.

The French believe that Saturday's defeat of Brazil, again after a penalty shoot-out, has proved they have matured since 1982 — and also that they now have good luck on their side.

"When they hit the post twice and then I saved Zico's penalty I said to myself: 'nothing serious can happen to us now,'" said goalkeeper Joel Bats, the French

hero of the hour.

Bats' 75th-minute penalty save kept the score at 1-1. Thirty minutes of extra time could not separate the teams and France eventually took their place in the semifinal against the West Germans by winning the penalty shoot-out 4-3.

Striker Yannick Stopyra says France's tough match schedule has stiffened their morale and not led to any over-confidence.

"When we beat Italy, the defending champions, we didn't say to ourselves 'the hardest is now over', we got back to work. It's the same this time — we are ready for the Germans."

Some French players believe that not only is their team stronger but also the Germans have declined over the past four years.

"I have three reasons to think we will win. One, they are weaker than in 1982. Two, we will have the support of the Mexican fans at West Germany beat Mexico in the quarter-final. And three, we are all very motivated, we want

revenge," said Bruno Bellone.

Bats and midfielder Alain Giresse were more reserved in their judgments. "They have not really impressed me but they always qualify for the final stages and here they are again in the semifinal," said the goalkeeper.

"I agree they do not look very dominating this time. But I never trust the Germans as they always knuckle down against us. It's a special match for them," said midfielder Giresse.

While looking forward to Wednesday's semifinal, the French players still wanted to keep fresh their memories of the Brazil quarter-final, one of the finest ever World Cup matches.

Every French player was fulsome in his praise for the defeated three-time champions.

"They are the best team in this World Cup," said Bellone generously.

"They were even better than I had ever imagined, above all the two forwards Careca and Muller," added Stopyra.

Never say die, Belgians threaten Argentina

By Jon Henderson
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Diego Maradona and his Argentine team will view with concern Belgium's instant for survival that has carried them into Wednesday's World Cup semifinals.

Argentina will play Belgium in the Aztec Stadium four hours after West Germany and France meet in the first semifinal in Guadalajara.

Argentina, world champions in 1978, will justifiably feel they should beat Belgium, whose only major international success was at the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp.

The Belgians, though, have come along the rockiest of roads to reach the last four of the World Cup for the first time and must be starting to feel that no obstacle is too great for them.

That they are in Mexico at all is

thanks to a goal five minutes from the end of their qualifying playoff against The Netherlands in Rotterdam last November. Once here they lost their opening match 2-1 against Mexico and squeezed into the second round as one of four teams who finished third in their groups.

Belgian obduracy was again demonstrated Sunday when they won their quarter-final against Spain in Puebla 5-4 on penalties, the two hours of preceding football having ended 1-1.

Spanish coach Miguel Munoz said of the Belgian performance: "They did nothing more than counter-attack in the first half, although they got a goal, and in the second it was pure defence."

It was an appraisal that was less than charitable, for Belgium made at least an equal contribution to the entertainment provided by a stirring contest.

The Belgians' ability to keep

going in Mexico's alien conditions, exemplified by their tireless captain Jan Ceulemans, has been one of the features of the tournament. It is a quality that is sure to tax Argentina on Wednesday.

Perhaps, though, the Argentines will benefit from another act of divine intervention which Maradona hinted at after the South Americans' 2-1 victory over England in Sunday's quarter-final in the Aztec Stadium.

Although television replays showed that the first goal was helped into the net by Maradona's upraised fist, the Argentine captain would not admit as much. He did concede, however, that the goal was partly the work of "the hand of God."

Maradona's teammate Jorge Valdano said: "Diego felt so bad about the first goal. That's why he had to come up with the second."

Becker opens Wimbledon title defence with commanding win

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Boris Becker began his defence of the Wimbledon men's singles championship in powerful fashion Monday, defeating Ednardo Bengoechea of Argentina 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 on a misty centre court.

After almost two weeks of sunny skies and afternoon temperatures in the mid-20s, clouds descended on London Monday and drizzle made things uncomfortable for both players and first-day fans.

Several matches were interrupted briefly by the precipitation, although all quickly resumed. The Becker-Bengoechea match was not among them, but the Argentine may have wished the skies would open "as he sank quickly against the no. 4 seed from West Germany."

Becker, the youngest-ever Wimbledon champ at 17 a year ago, broke Bengoechea in the first

game of the match and served out the first set, with Bengoechea looking nervous in the early going.

Before the royal box, hosting a varied group including the Duke and Duchess of Kent, former race car driving champion Jackie Stewart and British TV horse-racing commentator Peter O'Sullivan, Becker used his big serve and razor-like volleys to continue his domination in the second set. Three aces by Becker in the eighth game were the key.

The third set zipped by, and Becker had won 36,100 — which he promptly donated to the United Nations Children's Fund. Becker is the sports ambassador for UNICEF.

"It was one of the best feelings I've ever had when I stepped onto centre court," Becker said. "We had to wait in this little room before going onto the court, just like before the championship last year."

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GOOD NEWS
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The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies toward the Jordan Water and Sewerage Project and it is intended that part of the loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts (s) for which this IFB has been issued.
The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of water metres of various sizes.
Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from, and inspect the bidding documents at, the office of the President, Water Authority, Nablus Street, Jabal Al Hussein, P.O. Box 2412 Amman, Jordan, Tel. 666111/7, Tlx: No 22439 WAJ JO.
A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a nonrefundable fee of JD 200.
All bids must be accompanied by a security of five per cent of the bid amount and must be delivered to the above office on or before 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Saturday, August 9th, 1986.
Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

ANNOUNCEMENT
Contractors interested in tender No. 48/86 Hydraulic analysis for greater Amman Water System are requested to Contact WAJ headquarters tender department to receive addendum No. 1 to the above mentioned tender.
Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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Cinema RAINBOW
HELLO MY FRIEND
(Arabic)
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA
Tel: 675573
AMANI UNDER THE RAINBOW
(Arabic)
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Philadelphia
Tel: 634144, 634149
FAST FORWARD
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198
SLAUGHTER IN SAN FRANCISCO
Performances: 12:15, 2:15, 5:45, 8:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4875/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3875/85	Canadian dollars
	2.2685/95	West German marks
	2.5540/550	Dutch guilders
	1.8580/90	Swiss francs
	46.33/38	Belgian francs
	7.2275/325	French francs
	1555.5/1556.5	Italian lire
	168.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.2800/50	Swedish crowns
	7.6900/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.4050/100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	340.40/340.90	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower after a mixed to firmer opening on a lack of interest, and ahead of the Morgan Grenfell and Thames Television floatations, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 13.1 points at 1,624.1 after opening two points higher at 1,639.2. At 1400 GMT the F.T. 30 was down 13.6 points at 1,339.8.

Among the leaders, ICI ended 5p down at 974 after 982 at the outset. Hawker lost 12p to 555, BTR 7p to 318 and Thorn EMI 7p to 463, while Marks and Spencer dipped a net 4p to 197 after adverse comment. Grand Metropolitan closed unchanged at 408 after an early 413.

Elsewhere, Cable and Wireless ended 8p better at 688 ahead of full-year results due on Wednesday. Istock Johnson shed a net 10p to 168 after a one-for-four rights issue at 148p per share to rise around £22.3 million.

Oils were quietly mixed at the close after a firmer opening ahead of the OPEC meeting which is due to begin on Wednesday. Shell closed 2p lower at 786 after 790, while B.P. ended 5p better at 576 after 578. North Sea crude was trading slightly lower Monday with Brent crude for July delivery quoted at \$11.30/\$11.60 a barrel.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You want to make some drastic changes but there is confusion in relation to the information available to you. Go slowly with any revisions right now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Confer with good friends about how to gain the ambitions that mean the most to you, and get fine ideas and advice.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure that you know exactly what is expected of you in any very high position before you get into your career work.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You want to start on a new venture but need to study it further before putting it in operation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If a practical matter is not quite clear to you, seek advice of one well-versed in such business affairs.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan how to show yourself in public so that you can add to prestige you now enjoy. Maintain the status quo.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may not need new gadgets to be more efficient at your work, so study the matter well before spending the extra money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are in need of recreation but look into new sports. Avoid being disappointed later. Make sure you keep the promises you've made.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) That situation at home is in the process of being ameliorated, but don't try to rush matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Activities could cause you to change regular course of action, but this could be for the better in the end.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You enjoy business and real estate matters, so get busy and modernize them. Listen carefully to what is being suggested.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine ideas for gaining your personal wishes, but use tact for best results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put aside some of your old-fashioned ideas, and become more attuned to the modern way of life and adopt only the best of this.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be concerned with the modern way of doing things and be connected with modern professions. Teach to combine the old with the new for real success, otherwise your progeny could be considered a little bit odd. There is originality here which should not be squelched.

Dollar climbs sharply on exchange markets

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar started the week with a sharp boost on foreign exchange markets, as traders sought to test just how far they could bolster the "greenback" after its sustained rally last week.

It opened European trading this morning at 2.2715 marks, almost three pence higher than Friday's final 2.2422 here.

Dealers noted the U.S. currency had held on to its rise through the psychologically important barrier of 2.20 marks last Monday, before advancing above 2.25 marks in late New York trading on Friday.

This indicated the dollar could have further room to rise against the West German mark, its main currency trading axis, perhaps to as much as 2.30 marks, they said.

Currency dealers in Tokyo told the same story as the dollar, drawing strength from its rise against the mark, closed higher at 169.20 yen after Friday's final 167.40.

But they said the dollar's rise was not underpinned by any change in the recently sluggish outlook for the U.S. economy, but rather by the market's desire to see how far the currency would rise before possible dollar selling set in again.

Trading volume was low, with some operators wary of the dollar's seven-penny rise over the last week. "On Friday, people didn't want the dollar at 2.24 marks so why should they want it when it's more expensive?" one dealer commented.

South African coal finds way into U.K.

LONDON (AP) — Cheap South African coal is being imported by British businessmen and sold to heavy industry as a British product, London's Daily Mirror reported Monday.

The Labourite Tabloid, which backs the demand for economic sanctions against South Africa, claimed state-run British Coal is worried about the imports. But a British Coal spokesman described the import as "a drop in the ocean compared to total British consumption."

In March 1985, with the backing of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, the board defeated a year-long strike by British miners against the closure of mines which the board said were losing money.

Since the strike ended, 27 mines have closed and 32,000 jobs have been lost. The board plans to cut another 24,000 jobs next year.

The Daily Mirror quoted miners' leader Arthur Scargill, who led the strike, as saying: "By allowing these imports, Thatcher is supporting murder and state terrorism in South Africa."

The newspaper said that South African coal is carried in flags of convenience vessels to the Netherlands and purchased there by British importers.

The British Coal spokesman, who was not identified by name, denied his firm imports coal from South Africa, but said, "anyone is free to bring it in if they wish."

The Daily Mirror described the South African product as high quality steam coal produced for heavy industry at half the price of its British equivalent.

Similar British Coal costs 38 to 41 pounds (\$57 to \$61.5) a metric ton, the report said. It said South African coal is cheap because of the low value of the South African rand.

Jakarta urged to spend foreign aid more wisely

JAKARTA (R) — Leading legislators and newspapers Monday urged the government to use foreign aid more carefully, saying the world's fifth most populous nation faces a serious debt problem.

Indonesia's last week world pledges of a record \$2.5 billion in aid from Western donors for 1986-87 to help cope with lower oil export earnings. The donors had pledged \$2.4 billion in the previous year.

The Suara Karya daily, representing the views of the ruling Golkar Organisation, said more than 30 per cent of Indonesia's export earnings currently went to service its foreign debts compared with the internationally acceptable level of 20 per cent.

The government must return the confidence donors had shown in pledging the \$2.5 billion by improving the management of its economy and by spending wisely, it stated.

The World Bank, three international lending agencies and 14 donor countries last week agreed to raise aid commitments at a meeting in The Hague. They urged Jakarta to launch more reforms including liberalisation of the economy to improve efficiency.

A leading member of parliament warned that the new commitments gave Jakarta breathing space but at the same time increased its debt burdens.

The government must use the new aid to promote non-oil exports seriously rather than simply making statements of intentions, Hardjanto Sumodisastro, deputy speaker of the house said.

Indonesia has been severely hit by the falling prices of oil, which provide around 70 per cent of its export earnings, and non-oil exports have stagnated.

Western analysts predict the economy will contract this year for the first time since President Suharto came to power 20 years ago.

Rival policies appear to rule out OPEC conference accord

BRIONI, Yugoslavia (R) — OPEC ministers, whose half-yearly conference opens here on Wednesday, appear set for more wrangles over output ceilings and production quotas.

Splits emerging even before Monday's preliminary talks seem virtually to rule out an agreement which might achieve OPEC's central aim of restoring world oil prices, now around a seven-year low of \$12 a barrel.

A key group of five OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers were expected to meet on this Yugoslav island and OPEC sources say they will propose new, higher output levels for the third and fourth quarters.

OPEC sources say the five will recommend ceilings of 17.5 million barrels per day (BPD) in the third quarter and around 18 million BPD in the fourth quarter.

They believe this moderate increase will succeed in gradually raising average prices to \$17-19 a barrel.

But three powerful dissenters — Algeria, Iran and Libya — have said they will meet here at the same time to coordinate their demand for lower output and sharply higher prices.

"A joint policy is likely to be adopted," said the official Iranian News Agency IRNA, apparently putting paid to hopes of unity even before the conference begins.

The three countries dissociated themselves from the final communiqué at the previous OPEC meeting in April which endorsed the policy of maintaining a minimum market share regardless of the price.

Algeria, one of the dissenters, has described this policy as "suicidal and adventurist," and an OPEC source here told Reuters: "If the three still feel the same way, it is logical to assume the chances of reaching agreement are slim."

Only two months ago, the three dissociated themselves from proposed ceilings, accepted by the other 10 OPEC members, of 16.3 and 17.3 million BPD for the two quarters, and they are bound to oppose the higher figures even more strongly.

The five-nation group — Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria and Venezuela — joined informally by the United Arab Emirates (UAE), may also recommend a new share of the total for each member state.

Indonesian Minister Subroto, who has devised new quota proposals, acknowledged that objections might be raised by some countries, but said he hoped the figures would "at least lay the basis for quotas in the near future."

But with most OPEC members currently ignoring their quotas and together producing up to 19 million BPD — far more than the market requires — even that modest aim may be beyond them.

The overproduction makes agreement on a new ceiling, let alone rearrangement of quotas, that much more difficult.

Recognising this, conference President Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela said Sunday: "I could not say... that we are going to increase the production ceiling. The possibility exists, but I cannot say it will happen, nor do I consider it probable."

One OPEC delegate said: "I would prefer a long meeting." But he added: "If the majority decide to continue on the present path (of defending a market share), it will not be a long meeting — we will have nothing to argue about."

'OPEC is a focal point for Third World hopes'

VIENNA (OPECNA) — The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a focal point for the Third World's hopes for a just distribution of global wealth, Austrian President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said here Monday.

In accepting this role, he told a seminar on OPEC aid and related development issues, the organisation had taken up a great challenge and was striving for a goal difficult to achieve in present times.

"The decline in oil prices and world demand for oil from OPEC countries in recent years, and thus a large drop in their income, has affected OPEC members' and their capacity to provide assistance to developing countries," he said.

"It has to be recognised, however, that their contribution in relation to their GNP is still well above the average of the OECD member countries."

Dr. Kirchschlaeger told the seminar, organised by the OPEC Fund for International Development to mark its 10th anniversary celebrations, that Austria was conscious of the needs and wishes of the developing countries and had pledged its support to alleviate their poverty and to help raise the quality of life of their people.

"In this respect, we share the perceptions of OPEC and the OPEC Fund that this aim can only be reached by a joint effort."

The Austrian President noted that during its first 10 years of existence, the OPEC fund had committed over \$3 billion in various forms of assistance to 83 developing countries and to international institutions.

"Judged by its record of achievement, the fund has proved to be an important instrument in assisting the economic development of the Third World," he added, stressing that Austria "highly appreciates" the fund's role.

In an opening speech, the chairman of the OPEC Fund Ministerial Council, Dr. Hector Hurtado, recalled that OPEC came into being in 1960 "determined to make a contribution to a much desired restructuring of the existing global political, social and economic order."

Dr. Hurtado, who is minister of state and president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, said the OPEC nations had attained statehood to join a long-established system of world production, a division of labour and a model of income distribution "which we found

rather lopsided, rather unjust."

"We owed it to our own selves, our children, posterity — indeed humanity — to join the fray already in progress in search of a more equitable system," he declared.

Along the way, the organisation had "pleased many, but offended some" who saw in OPEC "a monstrous challenge."

But Dr. Hurtado pointed out that "we came on board... not to duel, not to destroy, but to help design a new arrangement which will serve, rather than polarise, mankind."

He said that OPEC countries felt "slightly hindered" in this struggle for justice with the global oil market troubled as it was today and with some members suffering disequilibrium in trade and payments.

"But we also strongly believe that these difficulties will pass, as events have already begun to indicate," he stated.

Dr. Hurtado called on the OPEC countries to re-dedicate themselves to the ideals of the organisation and to "the vision of our founding fathers and the tested, unflinching commitment of our 13 member states to the betterment, not just of the developing world, but indeed of all mankind."

Referring to the success of the OPEC Fund, he said it had been founded with "very modest" resources which had since grown markedly, and the institution was now contributing to the promotion of South-South cooperation, Arab-African cooperation, the North-South dialogue and the easing of the world debt problem.

Although the current times were difficult for member countries, with falling earnings from their major resource, fluctuating interest rates, escalating costs of imports and declines in commodity prices, "we are also acutely aware that our assistance and that of the developed industrial economies have never been more needed than today."

Dr. Hurtado added: "It is against this background that one is heartened by the stated resolve of fund member states, in spite of current hardships, to continue their assistance to their less endowed brethren."

In his welcoming statement, OPEC Fund Director General Dr. Seyyid Abdullai said the one-day seminar, held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace conference centre, was an occasion which would mark "a veritable milestone" in the continuing history of the fund.

Shultz: Asia should continue to fight U.S. protectionism

SINGAPORE (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday Asia should continue speaking out against protectionist sentiment, in the United States in the hope that American supporters of trade barriers would listen.

"I believe the statements of concern are justified and they ought to keep making them and we ought to listen," he told reporters on his way to Singapore for private talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

His comment was aimed clearly at Congress, which is likely to pass several bills affecting Asian exports to the United States, but he said he had faith that President Reagan would win his battle against such legislation.

Mr. Shultz said he expected the issue of protectionism to be high on the agenda of his talks with Mr. Lee and at meetings in Manila later this week with the foreign ministers of the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"I expect to be hit by complaints about the protected U.S. market," he said.

But Mr. Shultz said he would tell the ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand that they could help the fight by opening their markets more to U.S. goods.

"As a general proposition, the more other countries do things that open their markets to our goods, the better placed we are to argue the open trading side of the issue in the United States," he said.

"The president is dedicated to fighting these trends and I have faith that right things ultimately prevail and I think the president will prevail," he said.

Mr. Shultz indicated that his talks with Mr. Lee would range widely over issues expected to come up in Manila.

"I like to get a little flavour of people's thinking," he said and lavished praise on Mr. Lee and Singapore.

He credited Mr. Lee, who is well respected in Washington, with helping greatly in the Reagan government's fight against protectionism in a speech to Congress during a visit to Washington last year in which he warned trade barriers ultimately could spark a world war.

THE Daily Crossword by Albert J. Klaus

ACROSS

- 1 Egg
- 5 Greatest amount
- 9 Arabian gulf
- 13 Inlet
- 14 Circle or tube
- 16 Uncontrolled
- 17 Small bottle
- 18 Roman garment
- 19 Increased
- 20 "a" a male healthy and wealthy and dead" (initials)
- 23 Lamprey
- 24 — Fleming
- 25 Compassionate
- 28 In Italy
- 30 Double prof.
- 33 Male acts
- 34 Worm catcher
- 36 less money
- 37 Rector
- 38 Genesis name
- 39 Many-sided
- 41 Ancient
- 42 Ship's plank
- 43 Head letters
- 44 Fold of cloth
- 45 Beverage
- 46 Sports judge
- 47 "and the had the later" (initials)
- 50 Full-out word
- 51 Depict
- 52 Two main a verb
- 58 Inland
- 59 Pair of EAP
- 61 Ward
- 62 Pale
- 63 Magnifying
- 64 Musical part

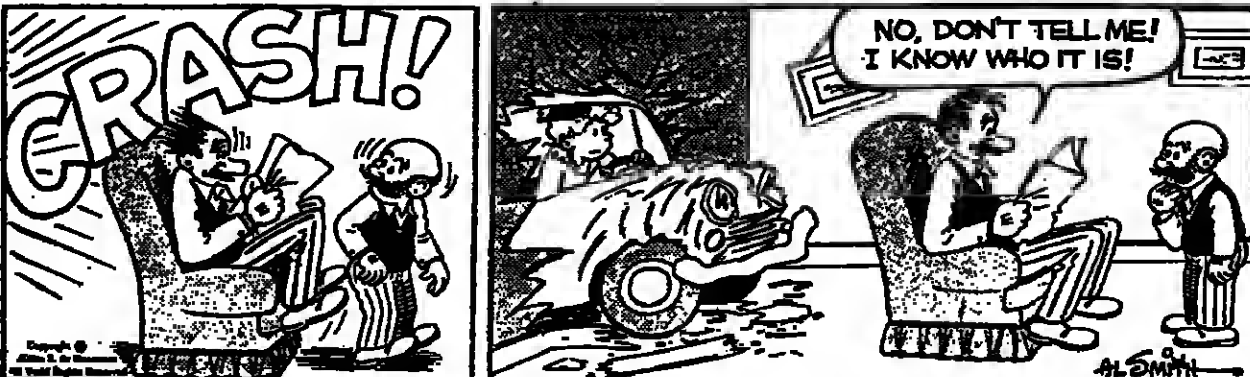
DOWN

- 2 Chicken Lamb
- 3 Representative
- 4 "The love" (initials)
- 6 — yin-yang
- 7 — yin-yang
- 8 — yin-yang
- 10 Sign
- 11 Allow
- 12 Information
- 15 Some time
- 21 Cravings
- 22 Numerous
- 26 Stringed instruments
- 28 American
- 29 Paracetamol
- 30 Golden Horde member
- 31 Ruler, mountain range
- 32 Inactive
- 33 Many many years
- 35 Beards
- 37 Beards
- 40 Goddess of discord
- 41 Towards
- 42 Shutter
- 43 Representative
- 44 Pronoun
- 45 Wife of Zeus
- 46 Butler
- 48 Toy
- 50 Valley
- 51 Viceroy
- 52 Land of
- 53 Frightless
- 54 Bird
- 55 Toy

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Harri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRAIC

ELUSO

ALBBUE

OWVEEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRAWL THYME FINITE PAUNCH

Answer: "That eccentric hen sat on an egg so she could do this — 'HATCH-ET'."

Waite says hardliners in control of S. Africa

LONDON (R) — Prominent British church envoy Terry Waite returned from South Africa Monday saying hardliners had gained control of the Pretoria government and were using violence and intimidation to suppress leadership in the black community.

The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie's personal envoy, who had spent a week in South Africa on a fact-finding mission, said he foresaw a spiral of violence in the country as a result of the recent state of emergency.

He said security forces had arrested clergymen in a deliberate attempt to stop gatherings and prevent opponents of the apartheid system from organising themselves.

"There is no doubt that the country is in the grip of draconian security measures and in the grip of extreme hardliners who do not want to see any change and will use any repressive methods to intimidate the black community," Mr. Waite told a news conference on his arrival at London's Heathrow Airport.

"That can only lead to fragmentation, total breakdown and further violence," Mr. Waite said.

Mr. Waite said the South African authorities had arrested so many people since a sweeping state of emergency was imposed on June 12 that it was impossible to give an exact figure on detainees.

He said he had received letters from prisoners informing him of hunger strikes, bad food and a lack of sanitary facilities at jails.

"The security forces use intimidatory measures to break up any leadership in the black community. It is sheer lunacy to lock up those leaders who have been powerful forces in understanding and reconciliation in the country," Mr. Waite said.

This was a reference to a number of churchmen arrested

under the emergency measures.

The Anglican Church envoy spoke of members of a whole congregation being detained in the Durban area, saying he would reveal the details at a later date.

Mr. Waite said he had been able to travel in the country extensively and meet a wide variety of people although he had been unable to have contacts with the authorities.

"The total clampdown on information has to be seen to be believed. So many people have been detained it's almost impossible at the moment to get any accurate record."

"We are facing a situation now where hundreds of people have just gone missing and it's very difficult to check where people are or who has been taken," Mr. Waite told reporters.

He read a letter from a prisoner, detained recently.

The letter read: "We are on hunger strike. We are not allowed basic rights such as washing and toilet paper. The food is bad. When we complain the authorities don't listen."

AWB claims police sympathy

The leader of South Africa's ultra-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) was quoted Monday as saying his militant organisation and the country's police force had common aims.

Eugene Terre'Blanche said in an interview with the Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet that "the oath sworn by the police is also our oath."

"That oath is to fight and work for our God, our country, our

people. We are the real nationalists. If the government has problems with the police, it's not our headache," Terre'Blanche said.

"The police and army will fight to defend us Afrikaners and our property from the knives and bullets of the terrorists," Terre'Blanche was quoted as saying.

The ruling Nationalists, themselves under pressure from the black majority because of their apartheid policies, have condemned the militant AWB, whose principal aim is to set up a Boer Republic within South Africa.

The Pretoria government has declared a nationwide state of emergency to quell widespread anti-apartheid unrest but it faces criticism from the AWB for bowing to black pressure.

Terre'Blanche said his movement would never negotiate with the outlawed African National Congress, which is waging a guerrilla war against the Pretoria government.

"I will never speak with the ANC. I don't talk to Communists. I have nothing to say to them. I will fight them. If they want to take our country we will trample them like dust into the ground," he told the newspaper.

In Washington a senior U.S. official said Sunday South Africa's white minority government and its major black opposition forces have not shown a serious commitment to end their differences and quell violence in the country.

Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker said the Pretoria government and the African National Congress (ANC) have resisted coming to the bargaining table by insisting on preconditions which neither will meet.

"Both sides have been laying down preconditions to each other," Mr. Crocker said in a U.S. television interview.

Nakasone seeks to lead Japan after poll

KOFU, Japan (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone begged local supporters Monday to let him lead Japan after next month's election, giving one of the strongest hints yet that he may try to extend his leadership beyond its term.

Acknowledging the cheers of a thousand flag-waving voters in Kofu, north west of Tokyo, Mr. Nakasone threw his personal weight behind the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) fight to recapture crucial local seats that hold the key to LDP control of parliament after the July 6 polls.

"I called this election, because I am asking people to render a verdict on the policies I have started," he said.

"Please let me continue with the work I began three and a half years ago. Please let me help Japan into the 21st century," he said, before being swept off by car on his way to drum up support in yet another marginal constituency.

Despite intra-party strife, Mr. Nakasone has managed to launch reforms broadly aimed at further opening Japan's closed society to the world, but at the same time demanding it should then have the voice it deserves in the councils of the world.

Mr. Nakasone has persistently denied he wishes to extend his term as leader of the LDP, and thus as prime minister, when his second term ends in October.

Only minutes before facing Monday's crowd, Mr. Nakasone again seemed to rule out any extension, giving reporters one of the considered and politic answers for which he is noted, but which opponents say usually avoid the question.

The LDP would have to amend its rules before Mr. Nakasone could be given a further lease on power. "It is natural that I comply with LDP rules, my opinion is unchanged," he said.

Whatever the prime minister intends, Japanese political analysts agree he must win back at least the balance of eight seats to give his party a stable 258 majority in the 512-seat lower house, if he is to assure his political future.

LDP sources say Mr. Nakasone was forced into the 1983 poll by his political mentor ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

They say Mr. Tanaka, convicted of serious bribery while in power, believed an election would reconfirm popular support for himself. It did, but the LDP suffered in the process.

Since then, the ailing Tanaka has lost influence and Nakasone has strengthened his own party power base.

His high international profile does not necessarily help his domestic vote-catching image, one of his problems that is reflected in Ya nanashi.

The prefecture, a small, quiet grape-growing region on the reverse slopes of Mount Fuji, is more worried about what the government will give it now than what Japan's 21st century world image should be.

Local reporters were concerned with rooting out pro-nukes from the prime minister to help local industry and start up a major highway through their prefecture.

And the biggest cheers Monday were largely reserved for Mr. Nakasone's fulsome public praise of local political star, LDP Secretary General Shin Kane nara.

Shultz: Marcos belongs to the past

SINGAPORE (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Monday firmly consigned former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos to the past and said demonstrations by his supporters against the new government were unimportant.

Mr. Shultz told reporters on his way to Singapore that he understood that the media considered Marcos a good story.

"He's not the story. He is the past," Mr. Shultz said.

"The future of the Philippines has to do with getting their economy moving and getting the military strong and handling the insurgency" (of the Communist-led New People's Army), he said.

"The things (the new government of President Corason Aquino) are doing and the help we are trying to give for the expansion of their economy are very important and sort of transcend any momentary protests of one kind or another that are going on," he added.

In an earlier session with reporters on his way to Asia, Mr. Shultz said he had seen evidence that Marcos, from his exile in Hawaii, and supporters were paying poor people to take part in a series of demonstrations that have led to clashes with police.

On Monday, he said: "I don't know the source of the demonstrations and I don't want to seem to be commenting on them."

Aquino urges more ASEAN action

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino sharply criticised the performance of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) on Monday at the start of a meeting of the grouping's foreign ministers.

"After 19 years of existence ASEAN should already be evaluating the impact of the regional economic cooperation instead of endlessly discussing how to get it off the ground," she said.

"It is time to re-examine our present position, consider how far short of ASEAN's goals we have fallen and renew more firmly our commitment to achieve them," she added in her first major foreign policy speech at an international forum since she became president in February.

She added that the "seeming indifference of the rich countries to our economic situation" should have prompted the six-nation body to look after the region's interests itself.

Ministers at the two-day conference expressed concern over Kampuchea and growing trade barriers erected by industrialised countries.

The two issues regularly dominate the annual meeting of ministers of Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

All six ministers issued fresh calls for the withdrawal of an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Similar calls in the past have been ignored by Hanoi, which has set 1990 as the deadline for a complete pull out.

Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Panupong, whose country borders Kampuchea, added: "The periodic shelling of refugee camps (in Thailand) by Vietnamese (troops) rain death and destruction on the long suffering Kampuchean people."

Singapore's Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan said there was no need for ASEAN to make new proposals to end the fighting between Vietnam and the guerrilla-backed Kampuchean government.

Mr. Shultz said Marcos "is apparently a problem" to the Aquino government. "But I think that if the fundamental problems he left to them can be resolved, then those are the things to work on."

Mr. Shultz avoided saying directly whether Washington had asked Marcos to leave the United States in protest against his continuing political activities.

"Marcos has on a number of occasions expressed his desire to leave the United States and we don't have any desire to have in our country people who don't want to be there so, under the circumstances, we'd just as soon leave if he wants to leave," he said.

Mr. Shultz said in the earlier session that Washington could not gag Marcos. "We have freedom of the press and we wouldn't want to say he couldn't talk to the press or the press couldn't print what he says."

"I don't think we should throw away that principle because of the feeling that some of Marcos's activities are detrimental to the Philippines," he said.

Mr. Shultz said Monday he had no intention of reopening the issue of a passport — which Manila has refused to give Marcos to allow him to quit the United States — when he holds his second session of talks with Mrs. Aquino in just over a month.

The next talks are due on Wednesday in Manila.

U.S. officials say they hope Mr. Shultz would be able to tell Mrs. Aquino that \$200 million of the \$500 million Washington has promised to give Manila in aid this year has been approved and would be on its way shortly.

The Philippines is burdened with a \$26 billion debt and a shrinking economy inherited from Marcos and desperately needs aid and injection of foreign currency.

Mr. Shultz said he had been amazed at the wide publicity given to his mention of talks with Moscow on keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of "terrorists."

"I was rather startled at the prominence that seemed to get," he told reporters on the way to Singapore. "It is not a story to the extent it seemed to be portrayed."

He was referring to wide publicity given to his comments in an interview with the West German newspaper Die Welt published Sunday in which he was quoted as saying the superpowers had discussed measures to counter the possible use of nuclear weapons by "terrorists."

"We have had discussions with them about various aspects of nuclear non-proliferation and obviously both sides believe that we certainly don't want to have nuclear weapons in any way in the hands of terrorists and we've had a little discussion about it, but it isn't as though there is some big programme," he said.



Junblatt returns icons, paintings to Christians

BEIRUT (R) — Druze leader Walid Junblatt has returned most of the precious icons and religious paintings seized by his fighters from a Christian monastery in southern Lebanon 14 months ago, militia sources said Sunday. At least 190 icons and paintings, some dating back to the 15th century, were snatched by Druze gunmen from the Greek Catholic monastery of Deir Mkhales during civil war battles near the southern city of Sidon in April last year. Sources in Mr. Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party said the objects were handed over Sunday to Culesti Buhigues, permanent papal envoy to the Christian town of Jejjine. Beirut newspapers quoted Mr. Junblatt as saying remaining items taken from the monastery would be returned later. They said the move followed an agreement with Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Vatican's Council for Public Affairs. The newspapers did not elaborate.

Chinese warned not to harm rare tiger

HONG KONG (R) — Chinese authorities have warned villagers not to harm a rare tiger that has threatened their farm animals, a southern China newspaper said. The Yangcheng Evening Post, published in Canton, said footprints of the nearly extinct South China tiger were found in Guangdong province after reports of farm animal losses. Tiger meat is considered by some Cantonese to be a delicacy that also stimulates sexual potency. A Chinese zoological team has left for the region to assist in the tiger's capture, the paper said in its Saturday edition, which reached here Monday. Only 50 such tigers are believed by World Wildlife officials to exist, all in south east and south west China.

Spy jailbreak foiled in Norway

OSLO (R) — Norwegian security police have foiled plans by a convicted KGB spy to escape from jail, Norwegian television has reported. State television said Arne Treholt, jailed for 20 years last year for spying for the Soviet KGB secret police, had planned to escape from Ila State Prison this weekend. It said he and two other inmates also planning to break out were transferred to another top security prison outside Oslo when the plans were uncovered.

Painting by Italian master fetches record price at Monaco sale

MONTE CARLO (R) — A previously unknown painting by the Italian renaissance master Andrea Mantegna has fetched the highest price ever paid for an art work at an auction in Monaco. A European art dealer paid 17.6 million francs (\$2.5 million) for the small painting depicting Mary with the baby Christ, a spokeswoman for the sale organiser, Sotheby's, said. She declined to identify the dealer but said the work, painted in Tempera on canvas, was only discovered recently after a Marseilles family sent a polaroid picture of it to Sotheby's in London. The painting, called La Sainte Famille (holy family), had remained unrecognised in the family's possession for generations, she said.

Cobras rule police station

DHAKA (R) — Guards can't shoot and prisoner can't sleep because cobras are coming out of the woodwork in a police station near here. One frightened officer found a snake in his desk drawer, but followed orders not to shoot because disturbing sounds might annoy other snakes nesting in the cracked walls of the 150-year-old building, the state-owned Daily Bangla newspaper has reported. The officer said another cobra dropped on his colleague's desk from a crack on the roof only a few days ago. Policemen, however, did shoot dead three venomous reptiles in the past week, he added. The newspaper said records at Dharmapal Police Station, on the outskirts of Dhaka, showed that nearly 200 cobras had been killed over the past few years and successive officers-in-charge had complained to higher authorities about the snakes.

Strike called by Hindus paralyses Sikh holy city

NEW DELHI (R) — Street disturbances erupted for the third day in the Sikh holy city Amritsar Monday as a strike called by militant Hindus paralysed the city, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said.

Police said groups of Hindus stoned Sikh houses in the city centre despite a police curfew imposed on central areas since Saturday to prevent Sikh-Hindu clashes.

Tension between the communities has risen since Friday when Sikh extremists killed eight Hindus in a nearby village and police shot dead a Hindu militant in a protest demonstration on Saturday.

A violent campaign in Punjab by Sikh extremists for an independent nation called Khalistan (land of the pure) has caused some 300 deaths in the north Indian state in less than four months.

The Amritsar area has been one of the worst hit and many of the dead have been Hindus, causing mounting fear and anger in the Hindu community and increased recruiting by militant groups.

Home (interior) Minister Buta Singh, who toured Amritsar Sunday, said the situation there was "serious and causing concern."

PTI said the Shiv Sena (army of

the Hindu God Shiva) and other militant Hindu groups were refusing to end their strike until an inquiry was held into the police shooting of one of its members in Saturday's protest.

The majority of the population in Amritsar is Hindu but the city is the centre of Sikhdom as the site of the Golden Temple, the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

PTI said there were also signs of a rift emerging along religious lines between Punjab police and paramilitary forces sent by the Indian government to help fight Sikh extremists.

It reported "a conflict" between the mainly-Sikh Punjab Police Force and the largely Hindu paramilitary forces over how to handle the street demonstrations by Hindu militants. The agency gave no details.

However, the director-general of India's paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and Punjab Police Chief Julio Ribeiro rushed to Amritsar for talks with senior officers and PTI said an inquiry was likely into a clash Sunday night between members of the two forces at police station.

It said paramilitary men had allegedly beaten up policemen to free 11 people arrested by the police trying to set fire to a bus during a street disturbance.

Gandhi, rebel chief on brink of settlement

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has reached a peace agreement with the leader of a tribal insurgency in remote Mizoram state, the government's All-India Radio reported Monday.

The radio said the settlement with Laldenga, chief of the underground separatist movement in the northern Indian state, will be signed after Mr. Gandhi's cabinet approves the draft of the proposed accord.

Laldenga said the two sides were on the brink of signing the settlement, the radio said.

News reports said the peace pact would give Laldenga's Mizo National Front effective political control of Mizoram. In exchange Laldenga would halt violence and give up his demand for an independent homeland.

It will be Mr. Gandhi's third peace accord since he succeeded his mother, Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated in late 1984.

Last year, the 41-year-old ex-airline pilot signed separate peace pacts with Sikh moderates and anti-immigrant agitators in oil-rich Assam state. The Assam accord has helped to end six years of agitation and bloodshed in that state, but the other settlement was not successful.

Sikh extremists have rejected the accord with moderates and escalated terrorist attacks, killing more than 400 people in Punjab state this year.

Laldenga ended his exile in England and opened talks with the Indian government in New Delhi earlier this year.

"We do not seek a military victory over India — which is impossible — but we want to insure that we are not defeated politically," the 59-year-old rebel chief said in an interview.

The Mizo National Front launched a jungle revolt in 1966 against Indian control over Mizoram and proclaimed the state — located between Burma and Bangladesh — independent.

The Mizos were allegedly trained and armed in China and moved into India through Burma. The Chinese, however, halted military assistance to the tribesmen after the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

Laldenga fled to West Germany. Later, he sought a political settlement with late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi through the Indian Embassy in Bonn.

Laldenga returned to India in 1976 for talks, but a final agreement was not achieved and sporadic fighting flared again. Mrs. Gandhi ordered Laldenga to leave India in 1982.

Teams of scientists to study Antarctic ozone level

WASHINGTON (AP) — Teams of scientists will soon journey into the perpetual darkness of Antarctic winter to study a mysterious and alarming "hole" in part of the atmosphere that protects the earth from harmful solar radiation, the National Science Foundation has said.

Thirteen scientists, divided into four groups, will use high-altitude balloons and sophisticated instruments in hopes of finding out what causes the annual appearance of a hole the size of the continental United States in a layer of the stratosphere above the South Pole.

Six ski-equipped transport planes will make the 3,380 kilometre trip from New Zealand in August, a hazardous night journey normally restricted to personnel essential for the winter seasonal opening of the main U.S. base on McMurdo Sound and a few scientists manning crucial experiments.

The National Science Foundation, which supervises all U.S. activities in Antarctica, said the researchers will examine the recently discovered phenomenon of a drastic drop in the total amount of ozone each spring over

the frozen continent.

Ozone, a form of oxygen that exists in small amounts throughout the atmosphere, also is concentrated 24 kilometres above the earth in the stratosphere.

Ozone is critical because it screens out almost all of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Scientists say a drop in ozone would increase the incidence of skin cancer, possibly harm plant life and cause a number of other adverse effects.

Concern about the ozone layer surfaced a decade ago when some scientists suggested it was being depleted by wide use of certain fertilizers and chlorofluorocarbon chemicals used as refrigerants in cooling systems and propellants in aerosol sprays. The concerns led to restrictions on use of some of these chemicals.

Scientists say the Antarctic episodes do not appear to be an immediate threat to worldwide ozone levels because no completely empty hole has appeared, only a relatively small proportion of the ozone layer is affected and each incident lasts only a month.

However, there is concern because the phenomenon may be a prelude to more widespread events and because scientists have no atmospheric model to explain or predict what is happening.

Scientists with the British Antarctic Survey, reviewing past data, last year announced discovery of the ozone low occurring each October, with the drop starting at the end of September and ending at the beginning of November, when levels returned to normal.

The British researchers said October ozone values remained steady for the most part from 1957 until about 1975, when they started to drop drastically.

Last month, researchers at the Goddard Space Flight Centre in Maryland reported that satellite observations confirmed increasingly severe drops in ozone levels since 1979.

Readings in 1985 were 30 per cent below those of five years earlier, scientists said, with an overall drop of 50 per cent from 1957 values.

Although there are numerous speculations about the phenomenon, no one knows what

causes it. Theories include unusual mixing of Antarctic's very cold stratosphere, perhaps involving volcanic gases or chlorofluorocarbons.

No similar events have been measured over the North Pole, where atmospheric dynamics differ from those at the South Pole.

The new research, primarily sponsored by a coalition of government agencies, hopes to add some data to the speculations.

University of Wyoming researchers will launch 33 large balloons carrying instruments to measure ozone and aerosols, while a team from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will look at the scattering of solar visible light by atmospheric components.

A group from the State University of New York at Stony Brook will use microwave measuring equipment to determine molecular gases in the air, and a team from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's jet propulsion laboratory is to examine how atmospheric gases absorb solar infrared radiation.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
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THAT LITTLE EXTRA

Neither vulnerable. North deals.
NORTH
♦ A 10 7
♣ A K J 3
♦ Q J
♠ 9 5 2

WEST
♦ K Q 6 4 3
♣ 9 8 4
♦ 10 6 4 2
♠ 4

EAST
♦ J 9 5 5 2
♣ Q 10 7 5
♦ A
♠ J 8 3

SOUTH
♦ Void
♣ 6 2
♦ K 9 8 7 5 3
♠ A K Q 10 7

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♣ Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Even apparently easy contracts often require careful play. Declarer was in such a hurry to get on to the next hand that he forgot to take the precautions necessary to secure his contract.

South had no intention of playing the hand as no trump. Once North showed slam interest with his four-spade cue-bid, South jumped to six clubs, leaving it up to his partner to choose between the minor-suit slams.

Declarer won the opening lead in

dummy, discarding a diamond from hand. He drew trumps in three rounds and led a diamond to the jack and ace. Declarer ruffed the spade return and wasted no time in leading a diamond to the queen.

When East showed out, declarer's predicament dawned on him. He could get back to his hand only once, so there was no way for him to set up and enjoy his diamonds. He had to fall back on the heart finesse — down one.

Up to the point where he had drawn all the outstanding trumps, we cannot fault declarer's play. But if declarer had spent some time in planning the hand, he surely would have found the way to neutralize the 4-1 diamond break if West has the long diamonds.

When East returns a spade after winning the ace of diamonds, declarer should ruff and then cross to dummy with the king of hearts. Only then does he lead the queen to diamonds from the table. If East follows suit, declarer plays low and he is home if the suit splits 3-2. If West shows out on the second diamond, declarer must fall back on the heart finesse.

Where declarer gains is when East shows out on the second diamond. Now declarer overtakes with the king of diamonds and leads the nine for the marked ruffing finesse of West's ten. Whether or not West covers, the slam is home.